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THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF
LATIN ABBREVIATIONS

BY

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I HEREBY RECOMMEND THAT THE THESIS PREPARED UNDER MY
SUPERVISION BY Margaret Alice Finley
ENTITLED The Historical Development of Latin Abbreviations

BE ACCEPTED AS FULFILLING THIS PART OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
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THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF LATIN ABBREVIATIONS

The use of signs and abbreviations is not characteristic of the primitive period in the life of a people, for it is not until a people has reached a period of culture in which writing is familiar and knowledge is wide-spread that expressions which constantly appear in writing may be recognized by the beginning letters.¹ Among the Romans the use of abbreviations came to be very common.² They occur in all classes of inscriptions and in the Middle Ages appear in manuscripts with increasing frequency.

The custom of writing words in shortened form arose from the desire of the writer to save time in writing or from the necessity of saving space.³ On coins the available space was limited, and if the name of the town where the coins were issued or the names of the moneyers were to appear it was often necessary that a shortened form be adopted. On Greek coins before the time of Alexander the names of cities were often indicated by single letters.⁴ Magistrates and mint-

¹A. Fabretti: Palaeographische Studien, aus dem Italienischen übersetzt, Leipzig. (1877) p. 140.

²J. Eckhel: Doctrina Nummorum Veterum, Vindobonae, Vol. I (1792) p. 94.

³A. Pauly: Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft, Vol. V (1848) p. 707.

⁴B. V. Head: Historia Nummorum, 2 ed., Oxford (1911) Introd. p. LXIV.

officials put their names on coins issued during their term of office,¹ and because of lack of space abbreviated them. In the earliest issues of Italian coins no names were given but later the name of the city appeared in abbreviated form after the custom of the Greeks.² At first the Roman coin had no marks which identified it with its issuer, but about 234 B.C. moneyers' marks appear in the form of symbols and almost immediately following these the names of moneyers in shortened form occur.³ After 197 B.C. the names appear with increasing frequency and by 173 B.C. they entirely displace the symbols.⁴ In form the names tend to vary with the period but after 49 B.C. there is a tendency to a more uniform system and praenomen, nomen and cognomen are usually given.⁵

In manuscripts which do not especially concern us here, it was primarily the desire for the saving of time which led to the use of shortened forms. Individual writers made their own systems of abbreviations for words and phrases which occurred repeatedly and which could be understood easily in shortened form. Occasionally when writing material was costly and difficult to obtain abbreviations were used for the purpose of saving space and so are found in the middle as well as at the end of lines.

¹id. p. LXVI.

²A. Fabretti, op. cit. pp. 145-146.

³H. A. Grueber: Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum, London, Vol. I (1910) Introd. pp. LXXX-LXXXI.

⁴id. Introd. p. LXXXII.

⁵id. Introd. p. LXXXIII.

At first the makers of inscriptions and the writers of manuscripts employed shortened forms which suited their particular fancies. Later the words which occurred most frequently and which were constantly shortened came to be shortened to certain definite forms. In this way there arose systems of abbreviations intelligible to all readers.¹

The types of abbreviations vary in form because of their development from use and they do not form a carefully planned system. According to the old classification of Zell the two main classes are those consisting (1) of a single letter or (2) of several letters.² Those of the first class were known to the Romans as siglae or litterae singulares³ and were used for words and expressions the least liable to be confused.⁴ The abbreviations of the second class consisted of the initial letters of the word;⁵ the first letter and others from the middle of the word;⁶ or the first and last letters.⁷ In the second case the letters taken were usually the consonants which formed the beginning of the syllables and when the initial letters were used the pause is usually made after the consonant which formed the beginning of the next

¹E. M. Thompson: Introduction to Greek and Latin Palaeography, Oxford (1912) p. 75.

²C. Zell: Handbuch der Römischer Epigraphik, Heidelberg, Part II, Book II (1852) p. 57.

³A. Gellius, 17, 9, 2.

⁴e.g., P - Publius, M - Marcus.

⁵e.g., DEC. CONL. CENT. - Decurio conlegii centenariorum.

⁶e.g., FCR. - fecerunt.

⁷e.g., MS. - minus.

syllable. The plural of the abbreviation is formed by repeating the abbreviation itself if it is a single letter or the last letter when it consisted of more than a single letter.¹

This classification of Zell has now been very generally superseded by combining his first class with the first group of his second class under one main heading known as abbreviations by suspension, in which the end of the word is suspended or omitted.² The last two groups of his second class are now more commonly known as abbreviations by contraction, or, more simply contractions, for the words are shortened by the omission of letters from the middle of the word, leaving the beginning and the end usually unchanged.³

The system of contractions was not found very early among the Greeks and its origin has been traced back to Hebrew sacred literature. Among the Hebrews as among other primitive peoples a name had magic power attached to it and the Hebrews therefore felt a distinct aversion to pronouncing the name of Jehovah and early began to write only the consonants of the name.⁴ When the Bible was translated into Greek the translation did not take over the sacred words in the original Hebrew form but represented them in Greek characters in such

¹Do we see in this a trace of an earlier syllabic writing?

²R. Cagnat: Cours d'Épigraphie Latine, 4th ed. Paris (1914) p. 401. E. M. Thompson, op. cit., p. 75.

³ibid

⁴L. Traube: Nomina Sacra, München, 1907, p. 23

a way that the full spelling was not completely apparent.¹ Thus the Greek Nomina Sacra took their form, and the system of abbreviating words by contraction arose, which was later widely extended to purely secular uses.

Mommsen says that the use of abbreviations by suspension began among the Romans as early as the fifth century, B.C., and that long before the time of the Twelve Tables not only the alphabet but also the principle of abbreviations were well established.² Since the use of contractions by the Romans has been traced back through the Greek to the Hebrew, the question naturally arises whether the Romans got their custom of abbreviating words by suspension from some other people, either the Greeks or some other Italic people, or whether they themselves invented it.

In order to show conclusively that the Romans did borrow the principle of abbreviation from some other people or that they were themselves responsible for its origin in their own language, it would be necessary to make an exhaustive study of all abbreviations which appear in the Latin language. Because of lack of time I have limited my study to the period of the Roman Republic and because manuscripts have been subject to changes arising from various styles of spelling in

¹id., p. 30. For argumentation against Traube's theory see G. Rudberg in Eranos, 10, 71 ff.; id. in Skrifter utgifna af K - Humanistiska beterskapa - Samfundet 17, 3 (1915), reviewed by Larfeld in Woch. für kl. Philol. 1915, 712 ff.; Nachmanson in Eranos, 10, 101 ff.

²T. Mommsen: Die Unteritalischen Dialekte, Leipzig, 1850 p. 28.

different ~~ages~~ and therefore do not afford contemporaneous material, I have further limited my study to the inscriptions of this period.

The inscriptions which I have examined are those contained in the first volume of the Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum¹ with the exception of the Fasti which are of a comparatively late date and so have less bearing on the early history of abbreviations. In the later inscriptions I have made no record of the appearance of a particular abbreviation after its use has been already well established. In making the study of the coins I have in all instances consulted the work of Grueber on the Coins of the Roman Republic² and compared his conclusions regarding the dates of coins and the interpretation of abbreviations with those of Mommsen given in the Corpus and in his Geschichte des roemischen Münzwesens.³ For early inscriptions which do not appear in the Corpus I have drawn from Dessau's Inscriptiones Latinae.⁴

For a sketch of the historical development of abbreviations in Greek I have consulted the Handbuch des Griechischen Epigraphik⁵ by Larfeld and for the abbreviations appearing in the various Italic dialects the work of Fabretti already

¹Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, Berlin, Vol. I, 1st ed.,

²Op. cit.

³T. Mommsen: Geschichte des roemischen Münzwesens, Berlin, 1860.

⁴H. Dessau: Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae, Berlin, 1892. In particular, use has been made of numbers 15, 16, 22, 37, 41, 42, 4911, 4912, 4913, 8743.

⁵W. Larfeld: Handbuch der griechischen Epigraphik. Leipzig, 1898.

noted.¹ For a more detailed study of the Etruscan inscriptions Fabretti² has been consulted but too little definite information can be obtained from these because of the lack of dates on the inscriptions themselves, the failure of Fabretti to cite archaeological evidence for dating them, and our present ignorance of the Etruscan language. The Oscan and Umbrian inscriptions given in Buck's Grammar of Oscan and Umbrian,³ which are in most instances approximately dated, have also been examined.

The abbreviations occurring in the Latin inscriptions I have studied and arranged with a view to determining, so far as possible, what group of abbreviations first appeared in Latin; which are earlier and most prevalent, initials, or abbreviations consisting of several initial letters and whether abbreviations tend to become longer or shorter; whether there is any indication of the use of contractions; to what extent the use of abbreviations was due to lack of space; when the tendency to formulae appears, and whether the Romans considered it more dignified to write all words in full or to use shortened forms; when series of abbreviations first appear; and, so far as the evidence before me goes to show, what is the source of the custom of abbreviating among the Romans.

¹op. cit.

²A. Fabretti: Corpus Inscriptionum Italicarum antiquioris aevi, Rome, 1867. The Corpus Inscriptionum Etruscarum of Pauli and Danielson, Leipzig, 1893 - (as yet unfinished) has not been accessible to me.

³C. D. Buck: Grammar of Oscan and Umbrian, Boston, 1904.

In order that I might, if possible, determine these questions I have arranged the abbreviations which I have found in the following classes: geographical terms; tribes; nomina; praenomina; expressions denoting relationship; cognomina and agnomina; weights and measures; legal and political terms; religious terms; months and dates; titles; mortuary expressions; inscriptions on glandes; miscellaneous expressions; and uncertain expressions. In the miscellaneous class I have grouped those abbreviations which do not properly fall into any of the other categories, and in the class of uncertain abbreviations I have put those which cannot with any degree of certainty be read, either because the letters on the inscription cannot be accurately determined or because the abbreviation occurs only once.¹

The classes of abbreviations I have listed roughly in chronological order according to the earliest instance occurring in each class. The arrangement of the abbreviations in each class is also chronological except in the case of the

¹ In the case of inscriptions which are broken or in any way defective, record has been made only of those letters or groups of letters which are definitely known to be abbreviations. The abbreviations in C.I.L.I, Nos. 750-776 have also been omitted because they belong to the first century A.D. In early inscriptions the omission of final -s or -m was probably due to pronunciation rather than to abbreviation and words in which final -s or -m is missing are not listed. (W.M. Lindsay: The Latin Language, Oxford (1894), pp. 67, 103.).

undated ones where it is alphabetical. When the earliest instances of more than one abbreviation occur at the same date they have been listed alphabetically. Following each word or phrase the abbreviations are given in capital letters and a period has been placed after each abbreviation irrespective of whether one appears in the inscription itself or not. In those cases where the abbreviation appears in more than one form the different forms are arranged in chronological order if they do not occur at the same date, otherwise in alphabetical order. Adjective forms are listed under the nouns from which they are taken and feminine praenomina and nomina and cognomina are given under the masculine whenever found. All inflectional forms of each word are listed under one caption.¹ After each abbreviation the numbers of the inscription in the Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum in which the abbreviation occurs are given,² and after each number the date is given in parenthesis whenever it can be determined.³

¹ eg., facio: facere, faciendam, faciendas, faciendum, faciunda, faciundam, faciundas, faciundis, faciundum. fecistis, fecit, fecerunt, fieri. Related forms and phrases are given together, eg., magister, magister equitum.

² Unless otherwise specified the numbers and references refer to C.I.L., I, 1st. ed. (1863). The numbers referring to inscriptions in Dessau's Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae are preceded by I.L.S. The numbers referring to coins are designated by + before the number, and those referring to glasses by °.

³ A.U.C. dates have been changed to B.C. dates. Dates given in centuries are as follows: (The A.U.C. dates are given first and after the B.C. date, there is given in round numbers the date which marks the beginning of the period designated by the century. Abbreviations dated by centuries are listed chronologically by these dates but, because they are only approximately dated, they are placed before others of the same dates): S.V=S. IV ex./III inc. (350); S.V ex./ VI inc.= S. III (300); S. VI = S. III ex./ S. II inc.(250); S. VI / VII ante sociale bellum = S. III ex./ inc. (250); S. VII inc. = S. II ex. (150); S. VIII = S. I ex.(50).

The dates of those inscriptions which Mommseu gives in the C.I.L. as antiquissimi are dated as antiquiss. and are listed just before other inscriptions dated 200. Other abbreviations used in giving dates are: a.a. = ante annos; c.a. = circa annos; p.a. = post annos.

GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS

Ausculum

A. +9 (IV ex./ III inc.).

Luceria

L. +5 (314-254); +25 (S. III); +3 (263); +216 (p.a. 229).

Lucerinorum

LOVCERI. +507 (III ex./ II inc.).

Caiatiae

CAI. +22 (S. III?).

Campani¹Capuae¹

CAP. +22 (S. III?).

Venusia

VE. +26 (S. III.).

Hatria

HAT. +6 (288-253).

H. ? °670 (90-89).

Signia

SEIC., SEIG. +11 (a.a. 276).

Ariminium

ARIMN., ARIM. +23 (p.a. 267).

Firmum

FIR. +7 (263-253); °652 (90-89).

Vestini

VES. +8 (c.a. 263).

¹ C.I.L. I , 22.

Brundisium

BRVN. +27 (p.a. 243); +509 (S. III ex./ I inc.).

Beneventum¹

B. +242 (c.a. 240).

Herdonea

H. +222 (c.a. 240).

Mateola

MT.² +239 (c.a. 229).

Teanum³

T. +216 (p.a. 229).

Vibo

VB. +218 (229-189).

Korkyra

KOP. +217 (228).

Canusium

CA. +220 (c.a. 217).

KA. +221 (217-174).

Croton

CROT. +219 (c.a. 217).

Cumae⁴

C. +236 (217-174).

Misenum⁴

M. +236 (217-174).

¹ Grueber op. cit. p. 192.

² id., II p. 197

³ id., II p. 185

⁴ Grueber: op. cit. II p. 232.

Palio¹

P. +223 (c.a. 217).

Nursini

N. 544 (146).

Querinalis

QVIRIN. +344 (93).

Gallia

GALL. °655 (90-89).

Galli

GAL. °654 (90-89).

ItaliaItali

ITAL. °645 (90-89); °656 (90-89).

Italia

ITAL. +484 (c.a. 72).

Picentes

PIC. °651 (90-89).

Paestum

PAE., PAES., PAEST., PAIS. +510 (a.a. 89).

Hispanus

HISPAN. +442 (c.a. 82).

HISP. 1295.

Furfenses

FVRFENS. 603 (58).

1. id., II. p. 203.

Preiavernum

PREIVER. +466 (58);

PRIV. +467 (58).

Ephesus¹

Π +522 (55-54).

Silicia

SICIL. +475 (54).

Roma

ROM. 206 (45).

Optergini

OPTERGIN. 0710 (41-40?).

Coloni Castris Novi

C.C.N. 1341; 1409.

Colonia Cornelia Veneria

COL. VEN. COR. 1252.

Fidenates

FID. 1111.

Ianicolensis

IANICOL. 801.

Narona

NAR. 1411.

1. C.I.L. No. 522: in Ephesinis sed inc. lec.

PRAENOMINA

Gaius

51^(p.a.318); 52^(p.a.241);
 C. ^Λ+5 (314-254); ^Λ+240 (217-174); +253 (217-174); +256
 (217-174); +275 (217-174); +275 (204-154); +297 (204-
 154); +299 (204-154); +300 (204-154); 62, 63, 64, 65, 66,
 70, 71, 74, 78, 80, 83, 85, 90, 93, 95, 96, 100, 105,
 106, 107, 112, 124, 127, 128, 137, 138, 142, 144, 165,
 181, 185, 188 & 190 (antiquiss); +260 (c.a. 172-151);
 +283 (c.a. 172-151); +285 (c.a. 172-151); +287 (c.a.
 172-151); +276 (154); 42 (154); etc.

Gaia

D. 1020; 1031; 1035; 1037; 1042; 1047; 1050; 1055; 1061;
 1064; 1087; 1099; 1180; 1194; 1206; etc.

Gnaeus

CN. +5 (314-254); 29 ^{pa.}_Λ(298); 34 ^{pa.}_Λ(236); +286 (204-154); 72
 (antiquiss.); +243 (c.a. 196-173); +245 (c.a. 196-173);
 861 (S. II ex.); 923 (S. II ex.); 959 (S. II ex.);
 974 (S. II ex.); 976 (S. II ex.); +347 (c.a. 150-125);
 38 ^{pa.}_Λ(139); +309 (c.a. 124-103); 566 (106); etc.

Lucius

L. +5 (314-254); 31 ^{pa.}_Λ(259); +509 (S.III ex./I inc.); 34 ^{pa.}_Λ(236);
 41 (236?); +231 (c.a. 217-197); +298 (204-154); 75, 80,
 102, 112, 125, 130, 131, 133, 145, 146, 147, 181,
 185, & 187, (antiquiss); +225 (c.a. 196-173); +233
 (c.a. 196-173); +270 (c.a. 196-173); +278 (196); 533
 (193); C.I.L. II, 5041 (c.a. 189); 196 (186); 538 (181);
 etc.

Publius

P. +5 (314-254); 41 (236?); +258 (204-155); 66, 68, 84, 98, 110, 111, 119, 126, 128, 148, 156, 185, & 187 (antiquiss.); +249 (c.a. 196-172); +273 (c.a. 184); 196 (186); +271 (c.a. 172-151); 841 (S. II ex.); 855 (S. II ex.); 856 (S. II ex.); 882 (S. II ex.); 883 (S. II ex.); 888 (S. II ex.); 889 (S. II ex.); 891 (S. II ex.); etc.

Servius

SE. +5 (314-254);
SER. 534 (189); 540 (148); 576 (144? 108?); I.L.S., I., 22 (p.a. 135); 564 (112? 111?); 565 (108); +496 (54); 617 (51); 529; 1148.

Marcus

M. +509 (S. III ex. / I inc.); 532 (222-152); 530 (211); 531 (211); +261 (204-154); 63, 64, 70, 71, 77, 81, 87, 88, 89, 92, 93, 115, 117, 120, 122, 125, 129, 134, 135, 136, 140, 141, 150, 157, 181, 187, 188, 190 & 193 (antiquiss.); +230 (c.a. 196-173); +304 (c.a. 196-173); 534 (189); C.I.L. VI, 1307 (p.a. 187); 535 (187); 536 (187); 537 (187); 196 (186); 539 (155); 42 (p.a. 154); etc.

Quintus

Q. +509 (S. III ex. / I inc.); +247 (c.a. 217-197); +296 (204-154); 67, 94, 120, 121, 151, 152, 156, 158, 162 & 185 (antiquiss.); 196 (186); +289 (c.a. 172-151); +290 (c.a. 172-151); 829 (S. II ex.); 837 (S. II ex.);

842 (S. II ex.); 871 (S. II ex.); 900 (S. II ex.); 902 (S. II ex.); 967 (S. II ex.); I. L. S., I, 22 (p.a. 135); etc.

CVN. 939 (S. II ex.).

Spurius

S. +279 (204-154); 91 & 183 (antiquiss); 196 (186); +259 (c.a. 172-151); 540 (148); 201 (c.a. 100); +375 (c.a. 89); +442 (82); 1134; 1227; 1256; 1455.

SP. 1055; 1098; 1302.

Aulus (see below)

Manius

M¹ 107 (antiquiss); 1003 (S. II ex.); 557 (129-126); +325 (c.a. 124-103); +400 (c.a. 94); +327 (c.a. 91); +328 (c.a. 90); +420 (84); +475 (c.a. 72); 597 (67); 782 (67); 783 (66); +483 (c.a. 54); 608 (c.a. 54); 609 (c.a. 54); 610 (c.a. 54); etc.

Mania

MAN.867 (S. II ex.)

Aulus

A. 67, 68, 80, 86 & 143 (antiquiss.); +267 (c.a. 172-151); 828 (S. II ex.); 849 (S. II ex.); 872 (S. II ex.); 877 (S. II ex.); 880 (S. II ex.); 907 (S. II ex.); 908 (S. II ex.); 911 (S. II ex.); 913 (S. II ex.); 941 (S. II ex.); 962 (S. II ex.); + 303 (c.a. 150-125); 566 (106); +201 (c.a. 100); etc.

O. 625

1. Fabretti: (op.cit. p.140) considers this abbreviation a ligature of M and N (M) rather than an M with five strokes.

Aula

A. 1491

Numerius

N. 74 & 95 (antiquiss.); 565 (108); 566 (106); 567 (106);
 577 (105); 568 (104); 571 (94); +344 (c.a. 93); 718
 (80); 572 (a. a. 71); 573 (71); 602 (59); 1052; 1183;
 1234; 1235.

Numeria

N. 84 (antiquiss).

Titus

T. 162, 178, & 181 (antiquiss.); 513 (198-194); 896 (S. II ex.)
 915 (S. II ex.); 963 (S. II ex.); 972 (S. II ex.); 319
 (c.a. 124-103); 559 (123); 567 (106); +381 (c.a. 101);
 +341 (c.a. 99-94); 570 (98); 571 (94); +427 (81-80);
 +497 (c.a. 72); etc.

Sextus

SX. +252 (c.a. 196-173).

SEX. 827 (S. II ex.); +362 (c.a. 150-125); 549 (135);
 +201 (c.a. 100); +310 (c.a. 94); +204 (71); +464 (60);
 603 (58); 617 (51); 817; 1056; 1057; 1079; 1090; etc.

Decimus

D. 824 (S. II ex.); 835 (S. II ex.); 873 (S. II ex.);
 936 (S. II ex.); 198 (123-122); 567 (106); +412 (89-88);
 1032; 1037; 1072; 1287; 1310; 1465.

Tiberius

TI. 958 (S. II ex.); 554 (130-129); 555 (130-129); +358
 (c.a. 124-103); +200 (111); 577 (105); +372 (c.a. 93-92);
 +393 (c.a. 91); +448 (c.a. 80); 572 (a.a. 71); 747 (7);
 1159; 1165.

Appius

AP. 552 (132-131); 553 (132-131); +379 (99); 583 (82-81);
 +448 (c.a. 80); 522 (55-54); 526 (53-51); 619 (p.a. 48).

Herius¹

H. 62(antiquiss.).

Novius¹

NOV.¹ 96 (antiquiss.); 1261.

NOVI. 878 (S. II ex.).

Opiter¹

OPI. 146 (antiquiss.).

Pacuius²

PAC. 183 (antiquiss.); 1262.

PAQ. 1257.

Plautus¹

PLA. 116 (antiquiss.).

PL.² 191 (antiquiss.).

¹ C.I.L.I, Index Rerum V, Notabilia Varia I.

² Full reading uncertain. C.I.L.I, Index Rerum V, Notabilia Rerum Varia I.

Pompo¹

POP. 178 (antiquiss.).

Postumus²

POST. 79 (antiquiss.); 1412.

Salvius²

SA. 183 & 184 (antiquiss.); 1280.

SAL. 1141; 1286; 1414; 1420.

Statius²

STA. 103, 169 & 184 (antiquiss.); 1266.

ST. 183 (antiquiss.); 1292; 1460.

Valesus¹

VA. 187 (antiquiss.).

Vibius²

V. 114 (antiquiss.); 625 (43); 1097; 1181; 1249; 1279; 1285;
1286; 1456.

Aruns¹

AR. 1363.

Epidius²

EP. 1249.

Lar²

LAR. 1371.

¹ Full reading uncertain. C.I.L.I, Index Rerum V, Notabilia Varia I.

² C.I.L.I, Index Rerum V, Notabilia Varia I.

Minatius¹

MIN. 1230.

Nero¹

NER. 1412; 1415; 1416; 1417.

Ovius²

OV. 1265.

Paullus¹Paula

PAUL. 1155.

Sertor¹

SERT. 1097; 1412.

Tullus¹

TUL. 1120; 1121.

Volesus³

VO. 1313.

¹ C.I.L.I, Index Rerum V, Notabilia Varia I.

² C.I.L.I, Index Vocabulorum.

³ Full reading uncertain. C.I.L. I, Index Rerum V, Notabilia
Varia I.

TRIBES

Oufentina

OVF. 51 (p.a. 318); 1263.

Quirina

QVIR. 52 (p.a. 241).

QVI. 1298.

Sergia

SER. +352 (c.a. 99-94)¹; 604 (57); 1099; 1134; 1169.

Galeria

GAL. +404 (92-89); +425 (82); 1399.

Velina

VEL. 582 (90); 605 (57).

Stellatina

STEL. 640 (c.a. 40); 1222.

Arniensis

ARN. 1012; 1273; 1355.

Camilia

CAM. 1119.

Claudia

CLA. 1430.

Collina

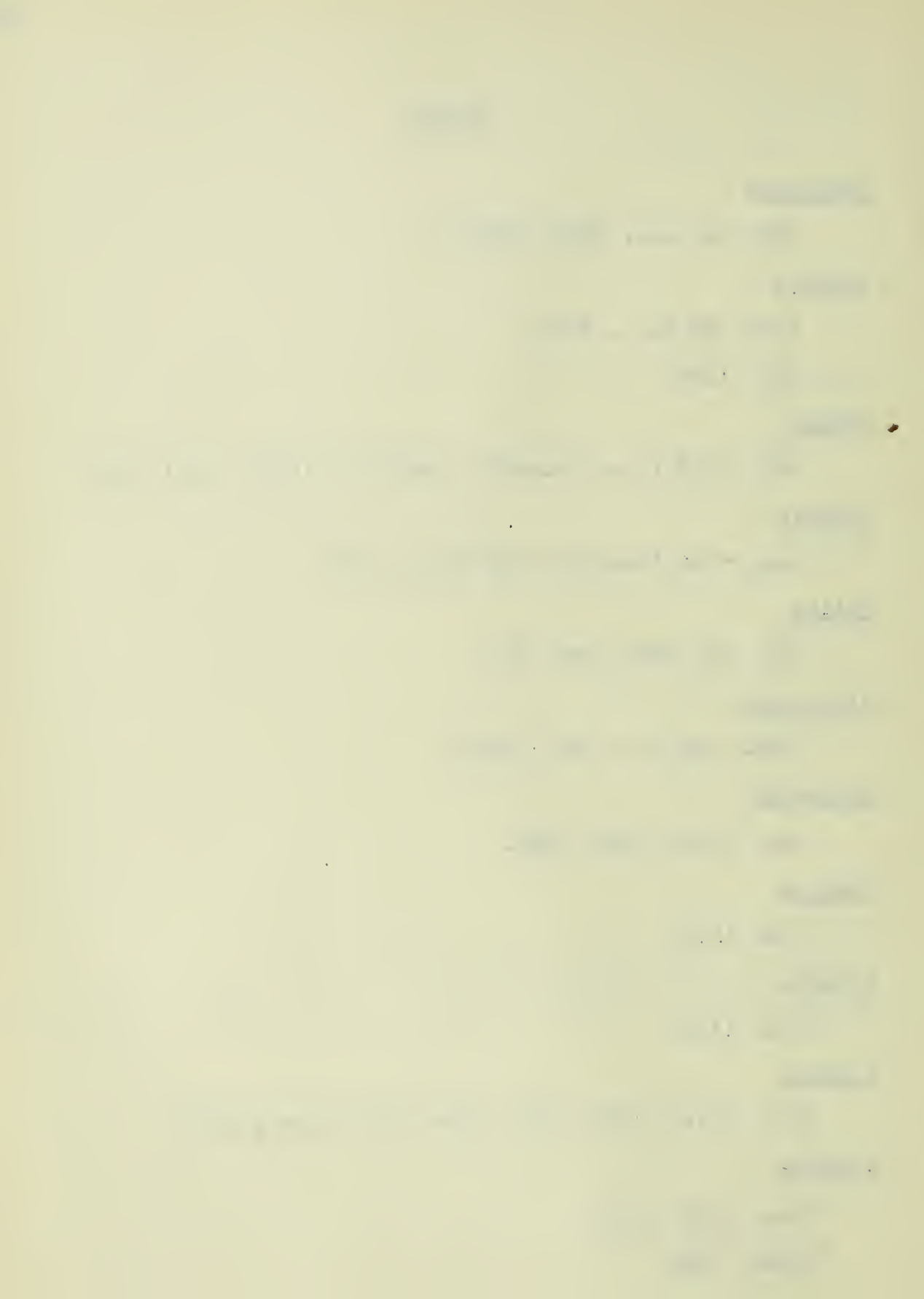
COL. 1034; 1039; 1052; 1056; 1072; 1082; 1480.

Falerna

FAL. 1199; 1242.

FALE. 1223.

¹Grueber: op. cit., I. p. 268.



Horatia

HOR. 1422.

Maecia

MI. 1474.

MAIC. 1480.

Meninia

MEN. 1245.

Poplilia

POP. 1084.

Pomptina

POM. 1090; 1259; 1261.

Pupinia

PUP. 1046; 1199.

Scaptia

SCAP. 1482.

Volturia

VOT. 1029; 1057; 1082.

VOL. 1278.

Terentina

TER. 957; 1199.

Tromentina

TRO. 1238; 1263.

NOMINA¹Babius

BAB. - +5 (314-254).

Postumius

POS. +5 (314-254).

POST. +318 (99-95); +442 (c. a. 82).

*POSTVMI. +493 (c. a. 77).

Bi....²

BI. +509 (S. III ex./ I inc.).

Cornelius

CORN. +509 (S. III ex./I inc.).

*CORNELI. 860 (S. II ex.); 861 (S. II ex.); 593 (71); 1068.

CORNEL. 604 (54).

Fulvius

FVL. +509 (S. III ex./ I inc.).

*FOVLVI. 872 (S. II ex.); 873 (S. II ex.).

FOVL. +336 (c. a. 124-103).

*FOLVI. 1476.

1 In Italic languages the suffixes -io and -ia were used in the formation of proper names. The suffix was added to a simple stem and sometimes the Latin made use of the full ending -ius as opposed to the shorter -is or -i. (Lindsay, op. cit. p. 320). For example in the Senatus Consultum de Bacchanalibus (C.I.L. I, 196) the names of the consuls are Marcius and Postumius but the names of the clerks are Claudi, Valeri and Minuci. In the following list I have given those nomina which end in -i but have designated them by * before the form and have not considered them as abbreviations.

2 C.I.L.I, Index vocabulorum.

Fulvia¹

FVL. °687 (41-40).

Mac....

MAC. +509 (S. III ex./ I inc.); 902 (S. II ex.).

Allius

AL. +240 (217-174).

*ALLI. +373 (c. a. 89).

Aurelius

AVR. + 241 (217-174); 529.

AV. +226 (c.a. 196-173).

*AVRELI. +263 (c.a. 150-125); +329 (c.a. 150-125); +401
(92); 1032.

Lutatius

*LVTATI. +247 (c.a. 217-197); 899 (S. II ex.); +350 (c.a.90).

Furius

F. +231 (c.a. 217-197).

FOV. 66 (antiquiss.); 68 (antiquiss.).

FOVR. 69 (antiquiss.); 70 (antiquiss.).

FV. +279 (204-154).

*FVRI. +278 (c.a. 196); 875 (S. II ex.); +485 (c.a. 54);
1003.

*FOVRI. 385 (c.a. 93-92).

Atilius

*ATILI. +261 (204-154); +320 (c.a. 150-125).

Cupienius

CVP. +275 (204-154); +274 (c.a. 172-151).

1 C.I.L. I, 687.

Mateinus

MAT. +291 (204-154); +237 (196-173).

Plaetorius

PLAET. +296 (204-154).

*PLAETORI. +460 (69); +461 (a.a. 67).

Plutius

*PLVTI. +297 (204-154).

Pomponius

POMP. +298 (204-154).

*POMPONI. 140 (antiquiss.); 939 (S. II ex.); 563 (112-111);
+401 (92); + 503 (c.a. 74); + 492 (c.a. 67).

POMPON. +392. (c.a. 89).

Renius

*RENI. +300 (204-154).

Acutius

*AQVTI. 83 (antiquiss.).

Caltius

*CALTI. 88 (antiquiss.).

Carmeius

*CARMEI. 90 (antiquiss.).

Cestius¹

*CESTI. 90 (antiquiss.).

Comenius

*COMENI. 95 (antiquiss.).

Fabricius

*FABRICI. 107 (antiquiss.).

1 Nomen?

FABR. 749 (2).

Flavius

FL. 184 (antiquiss.).

Oppius

OPI. 122 and 147 (antiquiss.).

*OPPI. 129, 130 and 131 (antiquiss.); 1046; 1257.

Plautius

Plautia

PL. 139 (antiquiss.).

Plautius

PL. 33 (c.a. 196-173).¹

Roscius

*ROSCI. 104 (antiquiss.); 567 (106); +494 (c.a. 70).

ROSC. 949 (S. II ex.).

R. +312 (c.a. 124-103).

Valerius

VAL. 75 (antiquiss.); +426 (81); 733 (53).

*VALERI. 196 (186); 973 (S. II ex.); +396 (c.a. 90);
593 (71).

VALER. 974 (S. II ex.).

V. +324 (c.a. 150-125); +371 (124?).

VA. 726 (61? 53?).

Quinctius

*QVINCTI. 513 (198-194).

Q. +319 (c.a. 124-103); +393 (c.a. 91).

1 Full spelling uncertain.

Aemilius

A. +225 (c.a. 196-173).

*AEMILI. 823 (S. II ex.); 825 (S. II ex.); 1021; 1067.

AEMIL. 824 (S. II ex.).

AEMI. 826 (S. II ex.); 1234.

AEM. 783 (66); 737 (46).

Autronius

AVTR. +227 (c.a. 196-173).

Calpurnius

CALP. +243 (c.a. 196-173); +308 (c.a. 124-103); 529.

CALPVR. 602 (59).

*CALPVRNI. 1343.

Coelius

COIL. +270 (c.a. 196-173); +382 (109); +479 (c.a. 54).

Domitius

DO. +245 (c.a. 196-173); 733 (53); 638 (44).

DOM. +309 (c.a. 124-103); 200 (111); +401 (92); 732 (54).

COMI. +342 (c.a. 124-103).

Duilius¹Durmius¹

D. +230 (c.a. 196-173).

Maenius

MAE. +249 (c.a. 196-173); +351 (c.a. 124-103).

Opeimius

OPEI. +250 (c.a. 196-173); +316 (c.a. 196-173).

OPEIM. +314 (c.a. 134).

1 Grueber: op.cit. I p. 69.

*OPEIMI. +315 (c.a. 99-95).

Petronius

P. +251 (c.a. 196-173).¹

*PETRONI.1352.

Quinctilius

Q. +252 (c.a. 196-173).

Titinius

*TITINI. +304 (c.a. 196-173); 969 (S. II ex.); +323
(c.a. 150-125).

Claudius

*CLAVDI. 196 (186).

CLAVD. 553 (153-131); +448 (c.a. 80).

CL. +379 (99).

CLAV. 747 (7).

Minucius

*MINVCI. 196 (186); 913 (S. II ex.); +313 (c.a. 124-103);
+358 (c.a. 124-103).

MINV. +292 (c.a. 150-125).

Afranius

AFRA. +259 (c.a. 172-151).

AFRAN. 829 (S. II ex.).

AFR. 727 (60); 728 (60).

Antestius

+ANTESTI. +260 (c.a. 172-151).

Caecilius

CAE. +267 (c.a. 172-151); 780 (69); ?514 (a.a. 82).

1 Full spelling uncertain.

*CAECILI. 839 (S. II ex.); 840 (S. II ex.); 843 (S. II ex.);
561 (117); 1034.

CAECI. 200 (111).

C. +440 (75-71).

CAECIL. 604 (54).

Itius¹

Itilius¹

*ITI. +282 (c.a. 172-151).

Iunius

*IVNI. +283 (c.a. 172-151); +284 (c.a. 172-151); 880
(S. II ex.); 881 (S. II ex.); 882 (S. II ex.); 883
(S. II ex.).

Maianius

*MAIANI. +287 (c.a. 172-151).

Mamilius

*MAMILI. +288 (c.a. 172-151).

MAMIL. +429 (c.a. 83).

Marcus

MARC. +289 (c.a. 172-151); 907 (S. II ex.).

MAR. +312 (c.a. 124-103); 786 (64).

*MARCI. 908 (S. II ex.); +311 (c.a. 124-103; +432
(c.a. 81); 593 (71); 1111; 1233.

Marcia

MAR. +489 (74-50).

Marius

*MARI. +290 (c.a. 172-151); +441 (c.a. 82).

1 Grueber: op.cit., I p. 97.

Saufeius

SAVF. +301 (c.a. 172-151).

Scribonius

SCR. +253 (c.a. 172-151).

Scribonianus

SCRIBON. +473 (c.a. 54).

Sempronius

SEMPR. +302 (c.a. 172-151).

*SEMPRONI. 956 (S. II ex.); 957 (S. II ex.); 200 (111).

SEPR. 950 (S. II ex.).

Terentius

TER. +367 (c.a. 172-151).

*TERENTI. 964 (S. II ex.); 570 (98); 1214.

Terentia¹

TERE. 982 (S. II ex.).

Curatius

CVR. +276 (154); +433 (87-81).

Hostilius

H. +281 (154).

OST. 1170.

*HOSTILI. 1325.

Aelius

*AELI. 822 (S. II ex.).

Aetius

*AETI. 828 (S. II ex.).

1 Full spelling uncertain.

Albius

ALB. 830 (S. II ex.).

*ALBI. 1168.

Aponius

*APONI. 835 (S. II ex.).

Aurunculeius

ORVCVLE. 927 (S. II ex.).

Balonius

*BALONI. 838 (S. II ex.).

Borius

*BORI. 989 (S. II ex.).

Caelius

*CAELI. 844 (S. II ex.).

KAI. 845 (S. II ex.).

Calidius

CALID. 846 (S. II ex); +336 (c.a. 124-103).

Cantinius

CANTIN. 849 (S. II ex.).

Cintius¹

*CINTI. 854 (S. II ex.).

Decumius

*DECUMI. 863 (S. II ex.); 1257.

Flaminius

FLAMM. 869 (S. II ex.).

*FLAMINI. +345 (c.a. 93-92).

1 Nomen?

Flavinus

*FLAVINI. 871 (S. II ex.).

Galius

*GALI. 876 (S. II ex.); 1062.

Gellius

*GELI. 877 (S. II ex.).

GEL. +347 (c.a. 150-125).

Horatius

*HORATI. 887 (S. II ex.).

Larcus

*LARCI. 888 (S. II ex.).

Licinius

LIC. 891 (S. II ex.); +401 (92).

LICIN. 745 (14); 1129.

Maecius

*MAECI. 903 (S. II ex.).

Manlius

MAN. 905 (S. II ex.); 784 (65).

MANL. 906 (S. II ex.); +352 (c.a. 99-94); +423 (87-81);

1006; 1111; 1327; 1328.

Mevius

MEVI. 910 (S. II ex.).

Minatius

*MINATI. 911 (S. II ex.).

Munatius

*MVNATI. (S. II ex.).

Naevius

*NAEVI. (S. II ex.); 794 (44); 795 (36); 797 (14);
798 (13); 1070.

NAE. +452 (82); 782 (67); 783 (66).

NAEV. 781 (68); 784 (65); 790 (50).

Nerius

*NERI. 919 (S. II ex.).

Numitorius

NVMITOR. 922 (S. II ex.); +359 (c.a. 124-103).

*NVMITORI., NVM. +359 (c.a. 124-103).

Obinius

*OBINI. 923 (S. II ex.).

Orcunius¹

*ORCVNI. 926 (S. II ex.).

Paccius

*PACCI. 927 (S. II ex.).

Papirius

*PAPIRI. 930 (S. II ex.).

Petilius

*PETILI. 934 (S. II ex.).

Pisidius

PISID. 936 (S. II ex.).

Popillius

POPIL. 938 (S. II ex.).

Popillia

POP. 937 (S. II ex.).

1 Nomen?

Porcius

*PORCI. 940 (S. II ex.); 941 (S. II ex.); +401 (92).

PORC. +317 (c.a. 124-103).

Publicius

PUBLIC. 943 (S. II ex.).

*POBLICI. 454 (81-69).

*POPLICI. 1478.

SalviusSalvia

SAL. 951 (S. II ex.).

Serveilius

*SERVEILI. 959 (S. II ex.); +336 (c.a. 124); +333

(c.a. 94); +394 (89); +495 (c.a. 63); 736 (46).

Sulpicius

SVLPICI. 963 (S. II ex.); +405 (91-84); 1034.

SVLP. +496 (c.a. 54).

Tutilius

TVTILI. 972 (S. II ex.).

Verguleius

*VERCVLEI. 977 (S. II ex.).

Villius

*VILLI. 979 (S. II ex.).

Aufidius

AVF. +321 (c.a. 150-125).

Baebius

*BAEBI. +264 (c.a. 150-125).

Iulius

*IVLI. +322 (c.a. 150-125); +389 (c.a. 100); +310
 (c.a. 94); +388 (c.a. 89); +421 (c.a. 87-81); 729
 (50); 737 (46).
 IVL. 786 (64).

Pompeius

PO. +362 (c.a. 150-125); 721 (70? 55?); 722 (70? 55?).
 POMP. °650 (90-89); 734 (52).
 POM. 723 (70? 55?); +491 (59).
 *POMPEI. 1079.

Rusticus

RVS. +321 (c.a. 150-125).
 *RVSTI. +456 (c.a. 75).

Spurilius

*SPVRI. +303 (c.a. 150-125).

Trebanius

*TREBANI. +368 (c.a. 150-125).

Acilius

*ACILI. +326 (c.a. 134); +325 (c.a. 124-103); 528; 529.
 ACHI. 782 (67).

Pullius

PVL. 578 (130? 92?).

Aburius

*ABVRI. +305 (c.a. 124-103); +306 (c.a. 124-103).

Curtis

*CVRTI. +342 (c.a. 124-103); 602 (59).

Fabius

F.+312 (c.a. 124-103).

*FABI. +343 (c.a. 102-100); +344 (c.a. 93); +407 (c.a. 89);
+427 (c.a. 81-80); 520 (59-58).

FAB. 800 (11); 528; 529.

Fabrinus

*FABRINI. +414 (c.a. 124-103).

Fannius

F. +351 (c.a. 124-103).

FAN. +422 (87-81); 523 (49).

Memmius

*MEMMI. +356 (124?); +390 (114-104); +404 (92-89); +490
(c.a. 51).

Minucius

*MINVCI. +313 (c.a. 124-103).

Hordionius

*HORDIONI. 566 (106); 1058.

Maius

MA. 566 (106).

Numoleius

*NVMOLEI. 567 (106).

Ocratius

*OCRATI. 566 (106).

Octavius

*OCTAVI. 566 (106).

OCT. 719 (76).

OC. 777 (76); 778 (75).

Sextius

SEXT. 566 (106).

Suetius

*SVETI. 566 (106); 570 (98).

Cassius

*CASSI. +337 (104); +378 (c.a. 89); +437 (c.a. 95);
+447 (c.a. 78).

Cassia

CAS. 1099.

Vargunteius

VARG. +335 (c.a. 102).

Tullius

*TVLLI. +369 (c.a. 102-100); 804.
TVLI. 599 (63); 1498.

Cloulius

*CLOVLI. +381 (c.a. 101).
CLOVL. 1297.

Egnatuleius

*EGNATVELI. +384 (c.a. 101).

Annius

*ANNI. 803 (S. II inc.); +427 (81-80).

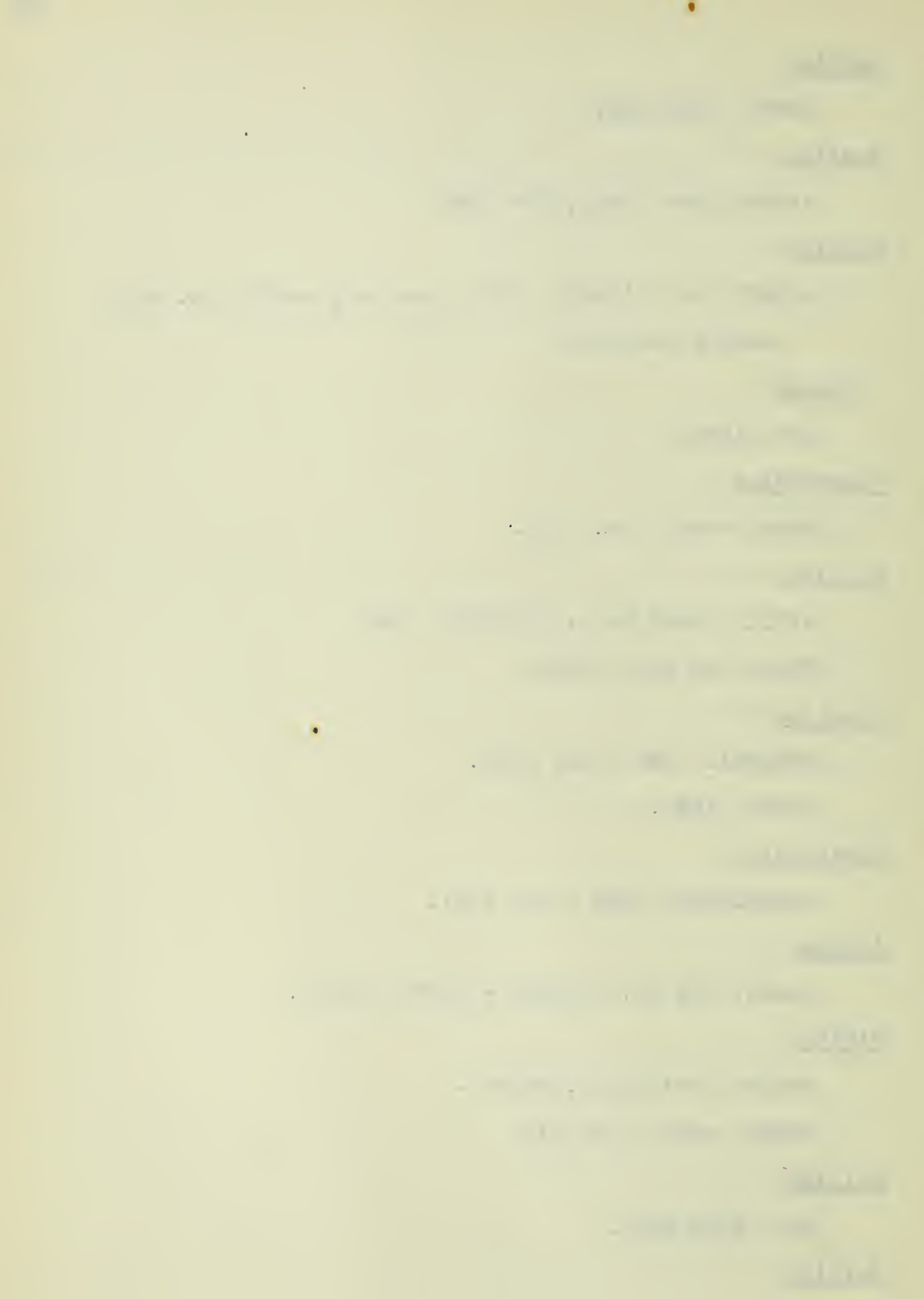
Didius

*DEIDI. +341 (c.a. 99-94).
*DIDI. +483 (c.a. 54).

Mallius

MAL. +379 (99).

Sergius



*SERGI. +365 (c.a. 99-94); 1486.

Blossius

*BLOSSI. +371 (94).

Fonteius

*FONTEI. +400 (c.a. 94); +420 (84).

FONT. +346 (c.a. 91); +483 (c.a. 54).

Veturius¹

VET. +372 (c.a. 93-92).

Cosconius

COSCO. +401 (92).

Caesius

*CAESI. +376 (c.a. 91); 1499.

Herennius

*HERENNI. +387 (c.a. 91).

Aquilus

AQVIL. +328 (c.a. 90); +475 (c.a. 72).

Fundanius

FVNDAN. +386 (c.a. 89).

Fundanus

FVND. 584 (82-79).

Pompilius

POMPIL. +392 (c.a. 89).

Tatius

TA. +416 (89-84); +417 (c.a. 72).

Titius

*TITI. +415 (89-84).

1 Full spelling uncertain. Grueber: op.cit., II p. 281.

Titurius

*TITVRI. +416 (89-84).

Critonius

CR. +422 (87-81).

Ogulneius

OCVL. +428 (87-81).

Vergilius

VER. +428 (87-81).

Rubrius

*RVBRI. +430 (c.a. 86).

Lucilius

*LVCILI. +408 (c.a. 84).

LV.² 709 (74).

LVCIL. 1227.

Sentius

*SENTI. +409 (c.a. 84).

Crepsius

*CREPSI. +429 (c.a. 83).

Si....¹

SI. +515 (a.a. 82?).

Tarquitius

*TARQVITI. +427 (81-80).

Volteius

*VOLTEI. +458 (c.a. 78).

VOL. +499 (74-50).

1 C.I.L. I, Index vocabulorum.

2 Full spelling uncertain.

Papius

*PAPI. +453 (c.a. 80).

Procilius

*PROCILI. +455 (c.a. 78).

Rutilius

*RVTILI. +443 (c.a. 77); 1085.

Farsuleius

*FARSVLEI. +450 (c.a. 75).

Cossutius

*COSSVTI. +481 (c.a. 74).

Creperius

CREPER. +482 (c.a. 73).

Hortensius

HOR. 724 (69); 780 (69).

Venelius

VE. 780 (69); 785 (65).

VENEL. 786 (64).

Volcatius

FO. 783 (66).

Considius

*CONSIDI. +480 (62).

Magulnius

*MAGVLNI. 725 (62).

Nonius

*NONI. +464 (c.a. 60); 602 (59).

Asinius

*ASINI. 602 (59); 746 (8).

Egnatius

EGNAT. 602 (59).

Iuventius

IVVENT. 602 (59).

Mescinius

MESC. 602 (59).

Gabinus

GAB. 730 (58).

Vinicius

*VICINI. +498 (c.a. 58).

VIN. 740 (33).

Ampius

*AMPI. +521 (57-56).

AMP. 1398.

Hosidius

*HOSIDI. +486 (c.a. 54).

Fufius

FVF. 735 (47).

Vatinus

VAT. 735 (47).

Antonius

ANT. 738 (44); °688 (41-40).

A. °684 (41-40).

Laronius

LAR. 740 (33).

Furnius

FVRN. 744 (17).

Caninius

CAN. 749 (2).

Ancilius

*ANCILI. 1144.

Aqu....¹

AQV. 529.

At....¹

AT. 529.

Atanius

*ATANI. 1234.

Calaasius

*CALAASI. 1234.

Cusonius

*QVSONI. 1436.

D....¹

D. 529.

Drusius

*DRVSI. 1271.

Fafinius²

*FAFINI. 1234.

Faltinius

*FALTINI. 1318.

Fanius

*FANI. 1319.

1 C.I.L., Index vocabulorum.

2 Nomen?

Fulcinius

*FVLCINI. 1378.

Fulius¹

*FVVLI. 1406.

Gargonius

*GARGONI. 1419.

Gavilius

*GAVILI. 1321; 1322; 1333.

Geganus

*GEGANI. 1056.

L....²

L. 511; 529.

Magnus

*MAGNI. 1406.

Me....²

ME. 529.

Mustius

*MVSTI. 1069.

N....²

N. 529.

Otacilius

*OTACILI. 1073.

Otius

*OTI. 1331.

Ovius

1 Reading uncertain.

2 C.I.L., Index vocabulorum.

*OVI. 1074.

Pinarius

*PINARI. 1076.

Pom....²

POM. 529.

Pontilius

*PONTILI.¹ 1478.

Pos....²

POS. 529.

Proenius

*PROENI. 1354; 1355.

Ronius³

*RONI. 1234.

Safinius⁴

SAF. 1167.

Sangurius

*SANGVRI. 1419.

Sappius⁴

SAPO. 1477.

Statorius⁵

*STATORI. 1334; 1335.

Tamsinius⁵

*TAMSINI. 1336.

-
- 1 Abbreviation for genitive plural?
 - 2 C.I.L. I, Index vocabulorum.
 - 3 Full spelling uncertain.
 - 4 Full spelling uncertain. Nomen?
 - 5 Nomen?

Titidius¹

TIT. 1171.

Tri....²

TRI. 529.

Turpidius

*TVRPIDI. 1422.

Vel....²

VEL. 1345; 1359; 1360; 1377.

Villonius

*VILLONI. 1339.

Volumnius

*VOLVMNI. 1389; 1390; 1391.

Volcaci

*VOLCACI. 1105.

1 Full spelling uncertain. Nomen?

2 C.I.L. I, Index vocabulorum.

EXPRESSIONS DENOTING RELATIONSHIP

filius¹

+5(314-154);
 F._A 29 (298); 31^{p.a.}(259); 34^{p.a.}(236); 41 (236); 532 (222-152);
 530 (201); 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 75, 83, 87,
 88, 90, 92, 93, 95, 102, 105, 107, 110, 112, 116, 120,
 125, 126-131, 134, 135, 140, 157, 162, 181, 183, 185 &
 188 (antiquiss.); 534 (189); C.I.L. II, 5041 (c.a. 189);
C.I.L. VI, 1307 (p.a. 189); 535 (187); 536 (187); 196
 (186); 538 (181); 283 (c.a. 172-151); 35^{p.a.}(167); etc.

FI. 187 (antiquiss.).

FIL. 1224; 1225.

filia

F. 77, 78, 84, 89, 136, 141, 142, 144, 148 & 156 (antiquiss);
 859 (S. II ex.); 870 (S. II ex.); 896 (S. II ex.); 1171;
 1275; 1320; 1324; 1326; 1473.

F. 1276.

FIA.² 1473.

nepos

N. 34 (256); 71 & 125 (antiquiss.); 535 (187); 536 (187);
C.I.L. VI, 1307 (p.a. 189); 36 (150); 540 (148); +448
 (80); 591 (78-60); 592 (78-60); +449 (75); +446 (c.a. 74);
 608 (c.a. 54); 609 (c.a. 54); 610 (c.a. 54); 613 (c.a.
 54); 1160; etc.

¹ The reading of the third line of C.I.L., I., 1434 is uncertain. Mommsen suggests that C.R. stands in place of C.F.

² Full reading uncertain.

libertus

L. 74, 115, 137, 150, 165 & 189 (antiquiss.); 837 (S. II ex.); 840 (S. II ex.); 846 (S. II ex.); 849 (S. II ex.); 855 (S. II ex.); 856 (S. II ex.); 872 (S. II ex.); 875 (S. II ex.); 888 (S. II ex.); 900 (S. II ex.); 911 (S. II ex.); 929 (S. II ex.); 938 (S. II ex.); 943 (S. II ex.); 947 (S. II ex.); etc.

LEIBER. 816; 1156.

LEIBER. 1233.

LI. 880.

LIB. 1027.

liberta

L. 113 (antiquiss.); 1011; 1020; 1031; 1032; 1035; 1037; 1039; 1042; 1047; 1048; 1050; 1055; 1058; 1087; 1099; etc.

LIB. 951 (S. II ex.); 962 (S. II ex.).

LIBERTAB. 1024.

servus

SER. 816 (98); 1068; 1216.

S. 570 (98); 602 (59); 736 (46); 743 (19); 1123; 1129; 1156; 1167; 1168; 1406; 1462; 1463; 1477; 1478.

natus

NAT. 624 (58); 1349; 1353; 1354; 1362.

N. 1273.

CNAT. 1380.

GN. 1383.

conlibertus

CONLIBERT. 1203.

pronepos

PRON. 1157; 1158.

soror

SOR. 1413.

COGNOMINA AND AGNOMINA

Carbo

CARB. +509 (S. III ex./ I. inc.); +293 (c.a. 150-125);
554 (130-129); 555 (130-129).

Gracchus

GR. +254 (c.a. 217-197).
GRAC. 554 (130-129).
GRC. 1496.

Metellus

ME. +229 (c.a. 217-197).
MET. +266 (204-154); +336 (c.a. 124-103); 718 (80); 724
(69); 781 (68); 728 (60); 727 (60).
METE. +334 (134-124?); +330 (c.a. 93).
METEL. +375 (c.a. 89).
M. +440 (75-71).

Philus

P. +231 (c.a. 217-197).
PHIL. +385 (c.a. 93-92).

Purpureo

PVR. +231 (c.a. 217-197); +232 (c.a. 196-173); +280 (c.a.
172-151).

Varro

VAR. +256 (c.a. 217-197).

Tampilus

TAMP. +228 (c.a. 214).
TAMPIL. +264 (c.a. 150-125).

Maio

M. 164 (antiquiss.).¹

MA. 163 (antiquiss.).¹

MAI. 928 (S. II ex.)¹; 603 (58).

Mino

MIN. 153 (antiquiss.).

Orata²

OR. 96 (antiquiss.)¹; 891 (S. II ex.).

Balbus

BAL. +265 (c.a. 196-173).³

BALB. +452 (c.a. 81); 566 (106).³

Paetus⁴

P. +225 (c.a. 196-173).

Saxula

SAX. +269 (c.a. 196-173).

Talna

TAL. +246 (c.a. 196-173).

TALN. +285 (c.a. 172-151).

Lepidus

LEPID. 536 (187); 590 (78).

LEP. +327 (c.a. 91); 736 (46).

Blasio

BLAS. +271 (c.a. 172-151).

¹ Full spelling uncertain.

² C.I.L. I, Index vocabulorum.

³ Full spelling uncertain.

⁴ Grueber : op.cit., I, p. 84.

Lucanus

LVC. +367 (c.a. 172-151).

Natta

NAT. +295 (c.a. 172-151).

Saranus

SAR. +262 (c.a. 172-151).

SARAN. +261 (c.a. 172-151).

Turdus

TVRD. +294 (c.a. 172-151).

Trigeminus

TRIGE. +276 (154).

TRIG. +433 (87-81).

Tubulus

TVB. +281 (154).

Caesonius

CAESON. 858 (S. II ex.).

Chilo¹

CIL. 992 (S. II ex.).

Graecinius

GRAECI. 878 (S. II ex.).

Hilarus

HIL. 888 (S. II ex.).

Latinus

LATI. 889 (S. II ex.).

LATIN. 1125

¹ C.I.L. I, Index Vocabulorum.

Pamphilus

PAMPINI.¹ 856 (S. II ex.).

PAMPHIL. 603 (59).

PAMP. 1398.

Peticus²

PETIC. 868 (S. II ex.).

Protemus

PROTEM. 943 (S. II ex.); 571 (94).

Salvius

SAL. 929 (S. II ex.)³; 0689 (41-40).²

Augurinus

AVG. +351 (c.a. 150-125); 1074.

AVGVRI. +358 (c.a. 124-103).

Flaccus

FLAC. +324 (c.a. 150-125); +426 (81); +443 (c.a. 77); 1138.

Nomentanus

NOM. +320 (c.a. 150-125).

Rufus

RUF. +263 (c.a. 150-125); +292 (c.a. 150-125); +438

(87-71?); +408 (c.a. 84); 0691 (41-40); 1257; 1280;

1412; 1482.

Maximus

MAX. +332 (134-124).

MAXS. 1136; 1137.

¹ Full spelling uncertain.
² Cognomen?
³ C.I.L. I, Index Vocabulorum.

Crassus

CRAS. 552 (132-131).

CRA. 721 (70? 55?); 722 (70? 55?).

CR. 723 (70? 55?).

Leg.....¹

LEG. 578 (130? 92?).

Pulades

PVL. 578 (130? 92?).

Antiaticus

ANT. +351 (c.a. 124-103).

Catullus

C. +371 (124?).

CATUL. 590 (78).

Geminus

GEM. +305 (c.a. 124-103); +306 (c.a. 124-103).

Gemina

GEMIN. 1473.

Graculus

GRAG. +307 (c.a. 124-103).

Philolaus

PHILOL. 564 (112-111?).

Caldus

CALD. +382 (109).

¹ C.I.L. I, Index Vocabulorum.

² C.I.L. I, 578.↓
Full spelling uncertain.

Apulus¹

APVL. 566 (106); 528.

Lab......²

LAB. 566 (106).

Nic......²

NIC. 566 (106).

Pist......²

PIST. 566 (106).

Vestinus

VES. 566 (106).

Albinus

ALB. +318 (c.a. 99-95); +375 (c.a. 89); +442 (c.a. 82).

Torquatus

TORQVA. +353 (c.a. 99-94).

TORQVAT. +488 (c.a. 61).

Ahenobarbus

AHENOBARB. 571 (94).

AHENOB. 1344.

Alexander

ALEXAND. 571 (94).

ALEX.³ 573 (71); 1233; 1477Antiochus

ANTIOC. 602 (59); 574.

Aphrodisius

APHRODIS. 602 (59).

¹ Ligature *Æ*. Cognomen?
² C.I.L. I, Index Vocabulorum.
³ Full spelling uncertain.

Appolon...¹

APOLLON. 602 (59).

APOL. 574.

Diogenes

DIOGEN. 602 (59).

Diophantus

DIOPHANT. 571 (94).

Pharnaces

PHARNAC. 602 (59).

Philogenes

PHILOGEN. 602 (59); 738 (44).

Philinus

PHILIN. 571 (94).

Barrus²

B. +372 (c.a. 93-92).

Malleolus

MALLE. +401 (92).

MAL. +375 (c.a. 89).

CottaCOT. +402 (c.a. 91-84); 778 (75); 779 (74); 784 (65);
785 (65).Asiagenus

ASIAG. +403 (91-84).

Scipio

SCIP. +403 (91-84).

¹ Cognomen?² Full spelling uncertain. Grueber: op. cit. II p. 281.

Sabinus

SABIN. +397 (c.a. 90).

Saturninus

SAT., SATVRN. +374 (c.a. 90).

Thermus

THERM. +391 (c.a. 90).

Caeicianus

CAEICIAN. +378 (c.a. 89).

Lentulus

LENT. +406 (c.a. 89); +431 (c.a. 86); +445 (c.a. 74);
+446 (74); 745 (14); 748 (3).

LENTVL. +431 (c.a. 86).

LEN. +445 (74); 720 (71).

Marcellus

MAR. +406 (c.a. 89).

Pansa

PANS. +417 (89-84).

Censorinus

CENSORI. +432 (c.a. 87).

CENSORIN. +429 (c.a. 83).

CENS. 746 (8).

Gargilius

GAR. +428 (87-81).

Dossenus

DOSSEN. +430 (c.a. 86).

Cinna

CIN. 717 (85).

Salinator

SALIN. +437 (85).

Limentanus

LIMENTAN. +429 (c.a. 83).

Capito

CAPIT. +441 (c.a. 82).

Sulla

SVLL. +423 (82-79).

SVL. 718 (80).

→
At.....¹← Hispanus

HISP. +427 (81-80).

Ta.....¹

AT., TA. +493 (c.a. 77).

Pius

P. +440 (75-71).

Curio

CVR. 719 (74).

Strabo

STRAB. +499 (74-50).

Herma²

HERM. 573 (71).

Orestes

ORE. 720 (71).

Sal.....³

SAL. 573 (71).

1 Ligature Ā Grueber: (op. cit., I, p. 394) interprets as Tatius or Tatianus.

2 Full spelling uncertain.

3 C.I.L. I, Index Vocablorum.

Sap.....¹

SAP. 573 (71).

Stabilio²

ST. 572 (a.a. 71).

STAB. 573 (c.a. 71).

Galba

GALB. +459 (69).

Messala

MES. 725 (62); 748 (3).

MESSAL. 609 (c.a. 54).

MESSALL. 610 (c.a. 54); 613 (c.a. 54); +470 (53).

MESS. 1187.

Nonianus

NONIAN. +480 (c.a. 62).

Piso

PIS. 725 (62); 730 (58).

PISON. 747 (7).

Bibulus

BIB. 729 (59).

Philargurus

PHILARGVR. 129 (59); 1203.

PHILARG. 1073.

Hypsaeus

HYPSAE. +466 (58); +467 (58?).

¹ C.I.L. I, Index Vocabulorum.

² Full spelling uncertain.

Phillippus

PHIL. 731 (56).

PHILIP. 574.

Iscauricus

ISCAVRIC. 610 (p.a. 54).

Longinus

LONGIN. +478 (c.a. 54); 618 (48).

Magnus

MAG. °681 (45).

Caesar

CAES. 736 (46); °704 (41-40).

Dolabella

DOL. 623 (44).

DOLABEL. 794 (44).

Mummeianus

MVM. 743 (19).

Acerdo²

ACERD. 1477.

Agatho²

AGAT. 1074.

Agathocles

AGATHOCL. 1237.

¹ Cognomen?

² Full spelling uncertain.

Ancialius

ANCIALI. 1436.

Artemidoius

ARTEMIDO. 806.

Decianus

DECIAN. 1187.

Diamer.....²

DIAMER. 1214.

Dimius

DIMI. 1170.

Diod.....²

DIOD. 574.

Dion.....²

DION. 574.

Dorotheus

DOROT. 1167.

Elainus³

EL. 1234.

Eleuteris

ELEVTER. 1082.

Epricadus

EPIC. 1471.

Heliodorus

HELIOD. 1129.

¹ Cognomen?

² C.I.L. I, Index Vocabulorum.

³ Full spelling uncertain.

Libo

LIB. 1224; 1225.

Menolavus

MENOL. 1321.

Messianus

MESS. 1187.

Mitreius

MITREI. 1129.

Nauta

NAVT. 1190.

Nicolaus

NICOL. 574.

Philmatium¹

PHILM. 1036.

Philocomus

PHILOCOM. 806.

Philodamus

PHILO. 1036.

Philonicus

PHILONIC. 1168.

Philoxenus

PHILOXENI. 1079.

Posilla

POSIL. 1035.

¹ Full spelling uncertain.

Postumus

POST. 1285.

Prot.....¹

PROT. 574.

Prothumus

PROTHVM. 1024.

Pulcher

PVLC. 1063.

Sand.....²

SAND. 574.

Sorex²

SOR. 1312.

Stichus

STICH. 1257.

Truphera

TRVPH. 1033.

Valgus

VALG. 1230; 1257.

¹ C.I.L. I, Index Vocabulorum.
² Full spelling uncertain. Cognomen?

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

nummus

N.+508 (S. III ex./ I inc.); 198 (123-122); 199 (117);
200 (111); 1257; C.I.L. IX 782¹

decumanus

D. 552 (132-131).

kardo

K. 552 (132-131).

iugera

IvG. 200 (111).

pes

P. 565 (108); 566 (108); 577 (105); 604 (57); 1039; 1052;
1057; 1058; 1059; 1062; 1063; 1070; 1092; 1100; 1104; etc.
PED. 821; 1021; 1073; 1085; 1248.
PE. 1024.

pondus

P. 577 (105).

hora

H. 206 (45).

milia passuum

M.P. 206 (45).

urbe Roma propriusve urbei Romae passus

V.R.P.VE.V.R.P. 206 (45).

urbem Roman passus

V.R.P. 206 (45).

¹ Mommsen's emendation of NI of manuscript copy.

tritici modius

T.M. 206 (45).

asses

A. C.I.L. XI, 4766.

semis

S. 1143; 1257.

sesconcia

SES. 1430.

LEGAL AND POLITICAL TERMS

donum dant

D.D. 184 (antiquiss.); 602 (59); 806; 817; 1129; 1130;
 1134; 1168; 1171; 1289; 1402; 1462.
 DON. 1167.

donum dedit

DON. DED. 1133.

scribendo arfuerunt (adfuerunt)

SC. ARF. 196 (186).
 SCR. ADF. 201 (c.a. 100).

publicus

PVB. 942 (S. II ex.); +483 (54); 1068.
 POB. 1263.
 PVBL. 1250.

publice

P. +406 (89); +410 (84).
 PV. +408 (84).

facio

FAC. 38 (^{pa.}139); 1044; 1143; 1231; 1264; 1280; 1305; 1467;
 1468; 1471.
 FACIVND. 566 (106); 567 (106); 1062; 1187; 1196; 1236;
 1259; 1396.
 FEC. 566 (106).
 F. +464 (60); 1123; 1132; 1165; 1171; 1188; 1190; 1197;
 1216; 1223; 1224; 1225; 1245; 1260; 1275; etc.

FACEI. 1223.

FACIV. 1407.

FACIVN. 1186; 1251.

capitalis

CAP. 197 (133-118); 198 (123-122).

(ex) hac lege

H.L. 197 (133-118); 207 (c.a. 128); 198 (123-122); 200 (111);
205 (49); 206 (45); 1409.

dolus malus

sine dolo malo

D.M. 197 (133-118); 198 (123-122); 603 (58); 205 (49); 1409.

S.D.M. 205 (49); 206(45).

sciens dolo malo

S.C.D.M. 206 (45).

dolus malus

D.M. 1091.

fundus possessoris veteris

F. PVET.¹ 566 (130?).

vectigal

VECTIGAL. 199 (117).

arbitratus praetoris

ARB. PR. 200 (111).

consultus

(ex) senatus consulto

SC. 200 (111); +377 (103-100); +339 (c.a. 99-94);

¹ Ligature.

+353 (c.a. 99-94); +365 (c.a. 99-94); +425 (82); 583
 (82-81); +426 (81); +444 (81-69); + 452 (c.a. 81);
 203 (78); +458 (c.a. 78); +455 (74); +460 (69);
 598 (c.a. 64); etc.

E.S.C. +406 (89).

senatus consulto

S.C. +424 (82); +441 (c.a. 82); +448 (c.a. 80); +455 (78);
 +450 (c.a. 75); +456 (75); +446 (c.a. 74); +476 (c.a. 73);
 +497 (c.a. 72); +459 (69); +461 (a.a. 67); +480 (62);
 +474 (61?); +464 (c.a. 60); +467 (58?); etc.

decurionum consulto

D.C. 620 (48-46).

de senatus consulto

D.S.C. 1145.

(ex) hac lege nihilum rogatur

H.L.N.R. 200 (111).

hanc legem rogatam

H. L. R. 200 (111).

(in) hac lege scriptum

H.L.SC. 200 (111).

ita ut ei eis e re publica fide sua (videtur)

I.V.E.E.R.P.F.S. 200 (111); 203 (78).

plebei scitum

PL. SC. 200 (111); 205 (49); 206 (45).

SC. 200 (111); 206 (45).

pro patrito

P.P. 200 (111).

qui ei esse videbitur

Q.E.E.V. 200 (111).

rogo

ROG. 200 (111).

scribo

S. 200 (111).

supra scripta suntsupra scripta

S.S. 200 (111); 205 (49); 206 (45).

supra scripta sunt

S.S.S. 200 (111); 205 (49).

longum

LONG. 566 (106); 577 (105); 569 (99).

LON. 1073.

pecuniade sua pecunia

D.S.P. 577 (105); 1037; 1165; 1245; 1260; 1305; 1418; 1424.

PECVN. 60 (57).

PEQ. 604 (57).

P.S. 1156.

PEQ. 1246.

PEQV. 1231.

tanta pecunia

T.P. 205 (49); 206 (45).

pecunia

P. 1145.

PEQ. 1147; 1250; 1263.

PEQVN. 1150; 1151.

senatum consuluit

SEN. CON. 201 (c.a. 100).

verba fecit

V.F. (c.a. 100).

sententiade senatus sententia

D.S.S. +393 (91); +437 (85); 637; 1117; 1118; 1121; 1138;

1143; 1177; 1178; 1186; 1230; 1231; 1412; 1419.

S.S. 592 (78-60); 204 (71); 1125; 1150; 1151.

SEN. SENT. 591 (78-60); 1264.

SEN. SEN. 1192.

de consili sententia

D.C.S. 1196.

S.C. 1197.

de decurionum sententia

D.S.S. 1140; 1141; 1216; 1218; 1227; 1250; 1266.

sententia

SEN. 801; 802.

de aere publico

D.A.P. +413 (89).

(ex) argento publico

A.P. +407 (89); +421 (87-81); +420 (84).

A.P.V. +416 (89-84).

ARG. PVB. +409 (84).

lex Papiria

L.P. +412 (89-88); +413 (88).

alter ambove sei eis videretur

A.A.S.E.V. 203 (78).

de thesauro

D.T. +458 (78).

absolvo condemno

A.C. +477 (74-50).

progressus hostem occidit civem servavit

PR. H. O. C. S. +474 (61).

reficio

REF. +474 (61).

REFICIVND. 605 (57); 1141; 1196.

REFIC. 1490.

colonus

COL. 601 (60).

caluminae causa

K.K. 205 (49); 206 (45).

curo

COER. 604 (57); 605 (57); 1024; 1044; 1135; 1140; 1178;

1186; 1189; 1227; 1237; 1240; 1246; 1404; 1482; etc.

COERAVER. 617 (51); 806; 1196.

C. 637; 1121; 1143; 1165; 1190; 1197; 1216; 1224; 1225;
1231; 1245; 1260; 1285; 1286; 1424; etc.

COE. 1179; 1396.

COIR. 1280; 1292; 1465; 1466; 1467; 1469; 1471; 1474.

COIRAVER. 1425.

CVR. 1129; 1263; 1264; 1407.

CVRAR. 1250.

CVRAVER. 1117; 1118.

patronus

PATRON. 605 (57); 1032; 1062; 1230.

PATRONV. 1033.

probo

PROB. 605 (57); 1140; 1216; 1227; 1247; 1250; 1421.

PRO. 1245.

PROBAR. 1189.

PROBARV. 1251.

restituo

REST. 606 (56).

libero damno

L.D. +479 (c.a. 54).

termino

TERMIN. 609 (c.a. 54); 613 (c.a. 54).

TERMINAR. 610 (c.a. 54).

TERM. 637.

condemno

C. 205 (49).

dare facere

D.F. 205 (49).

dare facere praestare

D.F.P. 205 (49).

dare oportere

D.O. 205 (49).

de ea re

D.E.R. 205 (49).

eius iudex

E.I. 205 (49).

fide bona

F.B. 205 (49).

iudex esto

I.E. 205 (49).

ob eam rem

O.E.R. 205 (49).

oppido, municipio, colonia, praefectura, foro, veico, conciliabulo, castello, territorio

O.M.C.P.F.V.C.C.T. 205 (49).

publica Populi Romani

P.P.R. 205 (49).

populus Romanus

P.R. 205 (49); 206 (45); 1409.

populus Romanus Quiritum

P.R.Q. 1106.

praesum

P. 205 (49).

qua de re

Q.D.R. 205 (49).

si non parret absolvito

S.N.P.A. 205 (49).

sine fraude sua

S.F.S. 205 (49); 1409.

siremps lex res ius caussaque omnibus omnium rerum esto

S.L.R.I.C.O.O.R.E. 205 (49).

omnibus omnium rerum

O.E.R. 205 (49).

civis Romani

C.R. 206 (45).

eius hac lege nihil rogatur

E.H.L.N.R., H.L.N.R. 206 (45)

nihil rogatur

N.R. 1049.

legibus plebei ve scitis senatus ve consultis

LEG.PL.VE.SC.S.VE.C. 206 (45).

populos dare damnas esto

P.D.D., PD.D.E. 206 (45).

pupillus

PVP. 206 (45).

pupilla

PU. 206 (45).

rei publicae caussa abesset

R.P.C.A. 206 (45).

scitis senatus consultis

S C.S.C. 206 (45).

unde de plano recte legi possit

V.D.P.R.L.P. 206 (45).

ager

AG. 1031; 1058; 1062; 1185; 1429; 1431.

AGR. 1021; 1024; 1052; 1061; 1063; 1070; 1085; 1095;
1100; 1461.colonis eius coloniae dare damnas esto

C.E.C.D.D.E. 1409.

decretus

D. 1280.

decurionum decretoD.D. 1224; 122 ; 1251; 1252; 1260; 1263; 1396; 1409; 1421;
1488; 1490; 1491; 1492.

DEC. DECR. 1247.

DEC. DECRET. 1248.

frons

F. 1058; 1429; 1431; 1461.

FR. 1024; 1052; 1057; 1062; 1063; 1070; 1092; 1095; 1185.

FRON. 1021.

FRONT. 1056; 1085; 1100.

heredes non sequetur

E. NON. SEQ. 1034.

ERED. NON. SEQ. 1269.

latum

L. 1104¹.

LAT. 1073.

loco

LOCAR. 1247.

mancipium¹

MANC. 1308.

municipium

MVNIC. 1230.

provincia

PROVIN. 1411.

scitum

de vicarorum scitu

D.S.¹ 1237.

(de) vici scitu

V.S. 1285; 1468.

VI.S. 1466.

VIC.S. 1467.

¹ Full reading uncertain.

socius

SOC. 1462.

testamentum

TESTAME. 1029.

TESTAMEN. 1040.

RELIGIOUS TERMS

A. Names of Gods.

Mater Matuta

MAT. MATVT. 176 (antiquiss.).

Victoria

VIC. 184 (antiquiss.).

V. +464 (60).

Victoriatus

VIC. +199 (117).

Castor

CAST. 569 (99).

Diana

DIAN. 569 (99).

Pollux

POL. 569 (99).

Juno Sispes Mater Regina

I.S.M.R. +395 (c.a. 94).

Penates Publicae

P. P. +400 (c.a. 94).

Dii Penates Publicae

D.P.P. +405 (91-86).

Genius Populi Romani

G.P.R. +445 (74).

Vesta

VEST. +477 (74-50).

Honos

H. +484 (c.a. 72).

Virtus

V. +484 (c.a. 72).

Erucina

ERVC. +480 (c.a. 62).

HERVC. 1495.

Libertas

LIBER. +477 (c.a. 58).

Manes

MANIB. 639 (p.a. 57).

Bonus Eventus

BON. EVEN. +473 (c.a. 54).

Valetudo

VALETV. +472 (c.a. 54).

Mars Ultor

MAR. VLT. °686 (41-40).

Sol¹

S. +479 (c.a. 54).

Aequorna

AEQUOR. 1466.

Ceres

CER. 1176.

CERER. 1183

Do...²

DO. 1406.

¹ Full spelling uncertain.

² Cognomen of Minerva, C.I.L. I, Index Vocabulorum.

Fortuna Primigenia

F.P. 1130; 1132.

F.Prim. 1133.

Isis Capitolina

ISID. CAPITOLI. 1034.

(Jupiter) Optimus Maximus

O.M. 1236.

Lares

LAR. 1305.

Mercurius

MERC. 1234.

Venus

VENER. 1275; 1474.

B. Religious Officials.

Pontifex Maximus

PONTIF. 594 (71).

PONTF¹ MAX. +474 (61?).

PONT. 523 (49).

Augur

A. +479 (c.a. 54).

Haruspex

HAR. 1105.

Luperci

LVPERC. 805.

¹ Ligature PONTF.

C. Other religious expressions.

deus, dea

D.D. 194 (antiquiss.); 1171.

lubens merito

L.M. 184 (antiquiss.); 816; 1130; 1132; 1134; 1171; 1289;
1309; 1402; 1462.

LVB. MER. 1469.

sacrum

SACR. 38 (^{pa.}139); 574; 816; 1236; 1456.

SACRA. 1150; 1151.

ludus

LOID. 566 (106).

LVD. 1296.

Floralia

FLOR. +495 (c.a. 63).

sacerdos

SAC. 1034.

SACERD. 1176.

SACERDOT. 1275.

solve

SOL. 816.

votum solvent

V.S. 1132.

MONTHS AND DATES

A. Months.

Februarius

F. C.I.L. II, 5041 (c.a. 189); 913 (S. II ex.); 942
(S. II ex.); 965 (S. II ex.); 1002 (S. II ex.); 1005
(S. II ex.).

FE. 827 (S. II ex.); 903 (S. II ex.).

FEB. 868 (S. II ex.); 133 (53); 735 (46); 736 (46);
625 (43).

October

OCTOB. 196 (186); 822 (S. II ex.).

O. 895 (S. II ex.); 901 (S. II ex.); 971 (S. II ex.).

OC. 839 (S. II ex.); 953 (S. II ex.).

OCT. 866 (S. II ex.); 874 (S. II ex.); 944 (S. II ex.);
983 (S. II ex.); 997 (S. II ex.); 1000 (S. II ex.);
717 (85); 732 (54).

OCTO. 967 (S. II ex.).

Ianuarus

IAN. 833 (S. II ex.); 840 (S. II ex.); 861 (S. II ex.);
879 (S. II ex.); 922 (S. II ex.); 982 (S. II ex.);
739 (33? 23? 6? 2?); 741 (21).

IANVAR. 859 (S. II ex.); 199 (117); 206 (45).

I.¹ 200 (111).

Maius¹Martius¹

M. 834 (S. II ex.); 949 (S. II ex.); 1001 (S. II ex.).

1 Full spelling uncertain.

MA. 897 (S. II ex.); 905 (S. II ex.).

Martius

MAR. 849 (S. II ex.); 854 (S. II ex.); 872 (S. II ex.);
876 (S. II ex.); 896 (S. II ex.); 939 (S. II ex.);
960 (S. II ex.); 963 (S. II ex.); 977 (S. II ex.); 718
(80).

MART. 845 (S. II ex.); 847 (S. II ex.); 963 (S. II ex.);
200 (111).

Aprilis

AP. 890 (S. II ex.).

APR. 826 (S. II ex.); 830 (S. II ex.); 871 (S. II ex.);
893 (S. II ex.); 727 (60); 729 (59); 744 (17); 746 (8).

APRI. 843 (S. II ex.).

APRIL. 987 (S. II ex.); 204 (71).

Iunius

IV. 880 (S. II ex.); 914 (S. II ex.); 989 (S. II ex.);
999 (S. II ex.).

IVN. 864 (S. II ex.); 885 (S. I^I ex.); 92 (S. II ex.);
969 (S. II ex.); 975 (S. II ex.); 976 (S. II ex.);
734 (52); 745 (14); 748 (3).

I.¹200 (111).

Quinctilis

Q. 946 (S. II ex.).

QVI. 958 (S. II ex.); 722 (70? 55?); 730 (58).

QVINCT. 870 (S. II ex.).

1 Full spelling uncertain.

QVIN. 723 (70).

September¹

Sextiles¹

S. 912 (S. II ex.).

SE. 907 (S. II ex.); 959 (S. II ex.).

Sextiles

SEX. 860 (S. II ex.); 917 (S. II ex.); 940 (S. II ex.).

941 (S. II ex.); 720 (71); 728 (60); 623 (44); 738
(44).

SEXT. 875 (S. II ex.).

SEXTIL. 199 (117).

September

SEP. 867 (S. II ex.); 881 (S. II ex.); 887 (S. II ex.);

923 (S. II ex.); 928 (S. II ex.); 966 (S. II ex.);

978 (S. II ex.); 990 (S. II ex.).

SEPT. 915 (S. II ex.); 198 (123-122).

SEPTE. 956 (S. II ex.).

November

N. 836 (S. II ex.); 887 (S. II ex.); 902 (S. II ex.);

920 (S. II ex.); 954 (S. II ex.); 1003 (S. II ex.).¹

NO. 842 (S. II ex.); 934 (S. II ex.); 935 (S. II ex.);

979 (S. II ex.).

NOEM. 831 (S. II ex.); 909 (S. II ex.); 924 (S. II ex.).

NOV. 829 (S. II ex.); 905 (S. II ex.); 919 (S. II ex.);

991 (S. II ex.); 737 (46); 740 (33).

1 Full spelling uncertain.

NOVBRI. 855 (S. II ex.).
 NOVE. 938 (S. II ex.); 993 (S. II ex.).
 NOVEM. 906 (S. II ex.).
 NOVEMBER. 918 (S. II ex.).
 NOVEM. 911 (S. II ex.); 962 (S. II ex.).
 NVEM. 884 (S. II ex.).

December

D. 964 (S. II ex.).
 DCER. 846 (S. II ex.).
 DE. 877 (S. II ex.); 904 (S. II ex.); 910 (S. II ex.);
 925 (S. II ex.); 926 (S. II ex.); 927 (S. II ex.).
 DEC. 825 (S. II ex.); 858 (S. II ex.); 889 (S. II ex.);
 898 (S. II ex.); 937 (S. II ex.); 913 (S. II ex.);
 986 (S. II ex.); 992 (S. II ex.); 735 (45); 749 (2).
 DECE. 878 (S. II ex.); 916 (S. II ex.).
 DECEM. 999 (S. II ex.).
 DECMB. 974 (S. II ex.).
 DEKEM. 844 (S. II ex.).
 DECEMB. 199 (117).
 DECEMBR. 202 (81).

B. Dates.

ante diem

A.D. C.I.L. II 5041 (c.a. 189); 825 (S. II ex.); 826
 (S. II ex.); 827 (S. II ex.); 828 (S. II ex.); 829
 (S. II ex.); 830 (S. II ex.); 831 (S. II ex.); 833
 (S. II ex.); 834 (S. II ex.); 837 (S. II ex.); 839
 (S. II ex.); 840 (S. II ex.); 841 (S. II ex.); 842

(S. II ex.); etc.

A.DI. 822 (S. II ex.); 976 (S. II ex.).

ANT.D. 956 (S. II ex.); (S. II ex.).

AN.D. 597 (67).

Kalendae

K. C.I.L. II 5041 (c.a. 189); 823 (S. II ex.); 826
(S. II ex.); 826 (S. II ex.); 830 (S. II ex.); 831
(S. II ex.); 833 (S. II ex.); 834 (S. II ex.); 837
(S. II ex.); 838 (S. II ex.); 840 (S. II ex.); 841
(S. II ex.); 847 (S. II ex.); 852 (S. II ex.); 855
(S. II ex.); 858 (S. II ex.); etc.

C. 831 (S. II ex.).

CAL. 836 (S. II ex.).

Nonae

N. 196 (186); 829 (S. II ex.); 839 (S. II ex.); 849
(S. II ex.); 844 (S. II ex.); 885 (S. II ex.); 895
(S. II ex.); 910 (S. II ex.); 951 (S. II ex.); 717
(85); 718 (80); 720 (71).

NON. 827 (S. II ex.); 828 (S. II ex.); 865 (S. II ex.);
929 (S. II ex.); 938 (S. II ex.); 959 (S. II ex.);
967 (S. II ex.).

NONE. 911 (S. II ex.).

Idae

I. 845 (S. II ex.); 883 (S. II ex.); 914 (S. II ex.);
946 (S. II ex.); 971 (S. II ex.); 978 (S. II ex.).
ID. 854 (S. II ex.).

EI. 846 (S. II ex.); 902 (S. II ex.); 999 (S. II ex.).
 EID. 860 (S. II ex.); 878 (S. II ex.); 899 (S. II ex.);
 908 (S. II ex.); 912 (S. II ex.); 931 (S. II ex.);
 935 (S. II ex.); 940 (S. II ex.); 957 (S. II ex.);
 984 (S. II ex.); 965 (S. II ex.); 970 (S. II ex.);
 972 (S. II ex.); 974 (S. II ex.); 977 (S. II ex.); etc.
 ID. 863 (S. II ex.); 874 (S. II ex.); 989 (S. II ex.);
 721 (70? 55?); 725 (62); 728 (60); 730 (58); 734 (52);
 737 (46); 738 (44); 745 (14); 746 (8).
 EIDIB. 199 (117).

interkalaris

INT. 836 (S. II ex.).
 INTE. 899 (S. II ex.).
 INTER. 835 (S. II ex.).
 INTERK. 970 (S. II ex.).
 INTERKAL. 984 (S. II ex.).

pridie

P. 864 (S. II ex.); 879 (S. II ex.).
 PR. 836 (S. II ex.); 882 (S. II ex.); 885 (S. II ex.);
 898 (S. II ex.); 910 (S. II ex.); 929 (S. II ex.);
 978 (S. II ex.); 720 (71); 730 (58).
 PRI. 854 (S. II ex.); 625 (43).
 PRID. 938 (S. II ex.).

mensis

MENS. 578 (130? 92?).
 ME. 731 (56).
 M. 743 (19).

TITLES

A. Civil officials.

consul

COS. 534 (189); 535 (187); 538 (187); 196 (186); 540 (148);
 543 (146); 544 (146); 545 (146); 541 (145); 197 (133-118);
 642 (133); 550 (132); 558 (127); 198 (123-122); 559 (123);
 etc.

praetor

PR. 196 (186); 38 (^{Pa}139); 197 (133-118); 208 (c.a. 128);
 198 (123-122); 201 (c.a. 100); 637 (p.a. 57); 641
 (p.a. 53); 628 (S. I ex.); 640 (c.a. 40); 631; 632;
 1134; 1136; 1218; etc.

praetor urbanus

PR. VRB. 206 (45).

quaestor

QUAIST. 35 (167).

Q. 516 (144? 103?); 38 (^{Pa}139); 197 (133-118); 198 (123-122);
 200 (111); +377 (103-100); +379 (99); +353 (c.a. 99-94);
 +365 (c.a. 99-94); +350 (c.a. 90); +386 (c.a. 89);
 +423 (82-79); 202 (81); +427 (81-80); 203 (78); etc.

quaestor urbanus

Q. VRB. 197 (133); 202 (81); 203 (78); 206 (45); 636 (28).

pro consule

PRO. COS. 547 (141? 116?); 549 (135); +427 (81-80); +439
 (81); +520 (59-58); +521 (57-56); 637 (p.a. 57); +522
 (55-54); +526 (53-52); 641 (p.a. 53); +527 (51-50);
 618 (48); 622 (46); 640 (c.a. 40).

aediliscurelis aedilis

CVR. AID. 38 (^{p.a.}139); +436 (84); +459 (69); +460 (69); +466 (58); 606 (56); +469 (54); 206 (45); 607 (S. I ex.).

aedilis

AID. 197 (133-118); 604 (57); +490 (51); 1112; 1125; 1140; 1160; 1165; 1177; 1178; 1187; 1188; 1189; 1190; 1192; etc.

aedilis plebis

AID. PL. +422 (87-81); 206 (45); 633; 635.

censor

CENS. 197 (133-118); 608 (c.a. 54); 609 (c.a. 54); 610 (c.a. 54); 607 (S. I ex.); 206 (45); 746 (8); 1113; 1153.
CES. 613 (c.a. 54); 1161; 1162; 1163; 1264.

magister

MAG. 197 (133); 198 (123-122); 569 (99); 801; 804; 805; 806; 1129; 1131; 1132; 1156; 1177; 1234; 1237; 1280; etc.
MAGISTR. 573 (71); 1280.
MAGI. 1230.
MAGIST. 1425.

magister equitum

MAG. EQ. 197 (133-118); 198 (123-122).

magistratus

MAG. 197 (133-118); 198 (123-122); 200 (111); 202 (81); 205 (49); 206 (45).

tribunus plebis

TR. PL. 197 (133-118); 198 (123-122); 200 (111); 204 (71); 639 (p.a. 57); 641 (p.a. 53); 206 (45); 640 (p.a. 40);

1194; 1265.

tribunicius

TR. 805.

viri

VIR. 552 (132-131); 554 (130-129); 555 (130-129); 577 (105);
583 (82-81); +479 (54); 205 (49); 206 (45); 637; 1117;
1118; 1121; 1140; 1141; 1145; etc.

stlētibus iudicandis

SL. IVDIK. 38 (^{Pa.}139).

agris dandis adsignandis

A.D.A. 197 (133-118); 198 (123+122).

agris iudicandis adsignandis

A.I.A. 552 (132-131); 553 (132-131); 554 (130-129); 555
(130-129).

(ad) frumentum emundum

FRV. EMV. +377 (103-100).

agris dandis adsignandis iudicandis

A.D.A.I. 583 (82-81).

iure dicundo

I.D. 205 (49); 206 (45); 1119; 1147; 1245; 1250; 1251;
1403; 1407.

IOVR. DEIC. 1184.

senatus

SEN. 201 (100); 1160.

pro quaestore

PRO. Q. 516 (89-88); 604 (57).

1890

1891

1892

1893

1894

1895

1896

1897

1898

1899

1900

1901

1902

1903

1904

1905

1906

1907

1908

1909

1910

1911

1912

1913

pro praetore

PRO. PR. C.I.L. XIV., 2218 (p.a. 83); 583 (82-81);
598 (c.a. 64).

princeps

P. +426 (81).

viator

VIATOR. 202 (81).

VIAT. 805; 1194.

curatorcurator flandis

CVR. FL. +445 (74).

curator viarum

CVR. 593 (71).

CVR. VIAR. 600 (62).

con legium

CONL. 593 (71).

CONLEG. 803.

rex

REG. +474 (61).

conscriptus

CONSCRIP. 601 (60).

praefectus

PRAEFEC. 205 (49).

PR. 637.

PRAEF. 1124.

aedilitas

AEDIL. 1124.

quinquennales

QUIN. 1235.

QUINQ. 1140; 1216; 1228; 1246; 1341.

QUINQUENNAL. 1236.

scriba

SCR. 1052.

B. Military officials.

tribunus militarisTR. MIL. 35 ^{P.2.}(167); 38 ^{P.2.}(139); 198 (123-122); +483 (54).imperator

IMP. 546 (146); +423 (87-81); 594 (71); 525 (56-43);

+479 (54); +483 (54); 526 (53-51); 615 (52); 524 (48);

°681 (45); C.I.L. VI, 1316 (p.a. 45); °690 (41-40);

°704 (41-40); °705 (41-40).

IMPERAT. +426 (81).

IMPER. +440 (75-71); C.I.L. VI, 1301 (p.a. 36.).

IM. °689 (41-40).

primus pilus, primpiliusP.P.¹ 545 (146).

PR. P. °700 (41-40); °702 (41-40).

PL.² °701 (41-40).

¹ Primus pilus or populo Parmensi?² Full spelling uncertain.

dictator

DIC. 197 (133-118); 198 (123-123); +423 (82-79); 586 (82-79).

legatus

L. 199 (117).

LEG. 562 (117); 516 (89-88); 517 (89-88); C.I.L. XIV, 2218
(p.a. 83); 605 (57).

hostati

H. +426 (81).

(a) Other military expressions.¹

duco

DVCT. 541 (145).

capio

CAPT. +466 (58).

emereo

EMERV. 1148.

(b) Military decorations.¹

armilla

ARMIL. 624a.(44).

phalerae

PHALER. 624 a. (44).

torques

TORQ. 624 a. (44).

¹ These do not properly belong here but because of their small number have been listed here.

C. Numeral adverbs used with names of officials.

iterum

ITER. C.I.L. VI, 1316 (p.a. 45); C.I.L. VI, 1301 (p.a. 36);
1117; 1118; 1119; 1188; 1251; 1399; 1400; 1424.

quingies

QUINQ. 502 (42).

tertiumⁱ
X

TERT. 1252.

D. Honorary titles.

pater patriae

P.P. 594 (71?).

PAT. 624 b. (58).

honestus

HONES. 1071.

probissima femina

P.F. 1301.

MORTUARY EXPRESSIONS

ossa

O. 836 (S. II ex.).

OSS. 1213; 1211.

vivo

V. 992 (S. II ex.); 1020; 1043; 1070; 1101; 1102; 1411;
1422; 1432; 1461.

sepelio

S. 953 (S. II ex.).

SP.¹ 868 (S. II ex.).

annus

AN. +474 (61?); 1009; 1038; 1103; 1342.

ANN. 624 (44); 1089.

A. 1101; 1202; 1273; 1422; 1434.

monumentum

MONVM. 624 b. (58).

M. 1034; 1063; 1091.

MONV. 1041.

corona

CORON. 624 a. (44).

donatus

CONAT. 624 a. (44).

evoco

EVOCAT. 624 a. (44).

morior

MORT. 624 a. (44).

¹ Full spelling uncertain.

ossa hic sita sunt¹

O.H.S.S. 1211.

sino

S. 1203.

SIT. 1232; 1269.

¹ The expression H.S.E. (hic sita est) which later becomes common is not found during the Republic.

INSCRIPTIONS ON GLANDES¹

A. Names of legions.

legio

L. 198 (123-122); °655 (90-89); °656 (90-89); °658 (90-89);

°660 (90-89); °661 (90-89); °664 (90-89); °669 (90-89);

°693 (41-40); °694 (41-40); °695 (41-40); °697 (41-40);

°698 (41-40); °699 (41-40); °700 (41-40); °701 (41-40).

LEG. °659 (90-89); °662 (90-89); °663 (90-89); °698 (90-89);

634 (44); °701 (41-40); °704 (41-40); °706 (41-40).

LE. °696 (41-40).

Adeutrix²

A. °666 (90-89).

Claudia²

CL. °669 (90-89).

Ferrata

F. °659 (90-89).

Firma³

FIR. °662 (90-89).

Fulminata³

FVL. °660 (90-89).

Gallica

GAL. °655 (90-89).

¹ Names of peoples, towns, nomina and titles are not given in this list.

² Full reading uncertain.

³ C.I.L. I, Index vocabulorum.

Quarta

QVAR. °657 (90-89).

Ulpia Victrix

V. V. °664 (90-89).

Macedonica

M. °694 (41-40); °695 (41-40).

Parthica¹

P. °712 (41-40).

Diecimae

DEEC. °706 (41-40?).

Pia Felix

P. FEL. °695 (41-40).

B. Miscellaneous inscriptions.

servi peristis fugitivi

S.P.F. °668 (90-89).

trepidate

TREPI. °648 (90-89).

volonum

VOL. °658 (90-89).

pandite

PAN. 648°(41-40).

¹ Full reading uncertain.

C. Uncertain Inscriptions.

AM. °673 (90-89).

AR. °672 (90-89).

B. °678 (90-89).

B.T. °675 (90-89).

C. AD. °676 (90-89).

D.I.S.F. °680 (90-89).

7 A l l . °674 (90-89).

H. °667 (90-89).

I.I.T. °678 (90-89).

P.I.I.F.R. °677 (90-89).

VEL. °671 (90-89).

AP. °702 (41-40).

D.M.O. °693 (41-40).

C.F.V. °714 (41-40?0).

C.O. °716 (41-40?).

I. A . F. °715 (41-40?).

KA. °703 (41-40).

TRASE. °694 (41-40).

V. I. G. °698 (41-40).

V. I. H. °703 (41-40).

MISCELLANEOUS EXPRESSIONS

A. Buildings and parts of buildings.

calcidicum

CALCIDIC. 569 (99).

culinam

CUL. 569 (99).

marmorea

MARMOR. 569 (99).

porticum

PORTIC. 569 (99); 605 (57); 801; 1140; 1467.

murum

MUR. 604 (57).

villa publica

VIL. PUB. 483 (54).

basilica

BASIL. 1424.

ianua

IANV. 1260.

marceria

MACER. 1260; 1421.

palaestra

PALAESTR. 1251.

pavimentum

PAV. 1465.

turres

TVR. 1471; 1482.

B. Occupations.

argentarius

ARG. 1087.

dispensator

DISP. 1044.

gladiatorius¹

GLAD. 1214.

medicus

MEDIC. 1256.

C. Other expressions.

agoACT. C.I.L. II, 5041 (c.a. 189).

A. 206 (45).

-queQV. C.I.L. II, 5041 (c.a. 189).

Q. 566 (106); 577 (105); 1140; 1143; 1150; 1158; 1187;

1189; 1216; 1227; 1245; 1247; 1250; 1268; 1285; etc.

isque

EIQ. 197 (133-118).

pono

P. 888 (S. II ex.); 1145.

POS. 1413.

POSE. 1378.

POSIT. 1068.

numerus

N. 198 (123-122).

¹ Full spelling uncertain.

proxumus

PROXVM. 198 (123-122).

locuslocus privatus

LOC. PRIVAT. 569 (99).

locus

LOC. 1209 (p.a. 59); 1430.

L. 1461.

LOCV. 1023.

sp.....¹

SP. 717 (85); 718 (80); 719 (76); 720 (71); 721 (70? 55?);
722 (70? 55?); 723 (70? 55?); 724 (69); 725 (62);
727 (60); 728 (60); 729 (59); 730 (58); 731 (56); 732
(54); etc.

primus

P. +464 (c.a. 60); 206 (45).

dum taxat

D.T. 205 (49); 1418.

qui

Q. 205 (49).

quiquid

Q.Q. 205 (49).

quomque

QUOMQ. 205 (49).

¹ Spectatus? C.I.L. I, p. 195.

(de) manibus

MANIB. C.I.L. VI, 1316 (p.a. 45).

viratus

VIR. 206 (45).

circum

CIRC. 1260.

confero

CONTVL. 1156.

dealbo

DEALB. 514.

idem

EID. 1227; 1245.

I. 1285.

pupus

PUP. 1423.

summus

SUM. 1055.

precarius

PREC. 1109.

sibi

S. 1432.

UNCERTAIN EXPRESSIONS

A. Coins.

CAQ. 508 (S. III ex./ I inc.).
 Q. 224 (p.a. 229).
 D. 244 (c.a. 217-197); 518 (c.a. 89-81).
 LX. 235 (217-174).
 MA. 248 (217-174).
 MP. 238 (c.a. 217).
 TE. 255 (217-174).
 M. 284 (154).
 ST. 399 (104-94).
 VNI. 268 (c.a. 89).
 OZ. 520 (59-58); 521 (57-56).
 AVI. 528.
 B. 528.
 ET. 528.

B. Miscellaneous.

CAVCI.¹ 92 (antiquiss.).
 DEIV. 178 (antiquiss.).
 GAIATHRI. 160 (antiquiss.).
 MOP.¹ 119 (antiquiss.).
 VAR.¹ 154 (antiquiss.); 976 (S. II ex.).
 A.997 (S. II ex.).

¹ Nomen.

Continued Progress

1900-1901

1900-1901 1901-1902 1902-1903

1903-1904 1904-1905

1905-1906 1906-1907 1907-1908

1908-1909 1909-1910

1910-1911 1911-1912

1912-1913 1913-1914

1914-1915 1915-1916

1916-1917 1917-1918

1918-1919 1919-1920

1920-1921 1921-1922

1922-1923 1923-1924

1924-1925 1925-1926

1926-1927 1927-1928

1928-1929 1929-1930

Continued Progress

1930-1931 1931-1932

1932-1933 1933-1934

1934-1935 1935-1936

1936-1937 1937-1938

1938-1939 1939-1940

1940-1941 1941-1942

1942-1943 1943-1944

1944-1945 1945-1946

AM. 996 (S. II ex.).
 AQUILEIAE:¹ 1001 (S. II ex.).
 AR. GA.I.¹ 995 (S. II ex.).
 ATOI.¹ KOΔ. 987 (S. I¹ ex.).
 COSVACTIE.¹ 1001 (S. II ex.).
 FI. 1004 (S. II ex.).
 FPIAEIOL. 1002 (S. II ex.).
 HIR. 997 (S. II ex.).
 ILRARI.¹ 994 (S. II ex.).
 IΛ. 990 (S. II ex.).
 IXIA. 993 (S. II ex.).
 LA. NRK. 1004 (S. II ex.).
 LUNI.¹ 985 (S. II ex.).
 AA. 990 (S. II ex.).
 ORIVANA. 1002 (S. I¹ ex.).
 RTELA. 988 (S. I¹ ex.).
 SES. 991 (S. II ex.).
 TORI. 986 (S. II ex.).
 VC. 1001 (S. II ex.).
 VLVI. 985 (S. II ex.).
 CI-FF-FRV-INI. 554 (130-129).
 CI-VE-CINIC. 555 (130-129).
 EQ. 579 (130? 92?).
 W. 777 (76); 778 (75); 779 (74); 785 (65).
 BO. 1171.

¹ Nomen.
² C.I.L. I, 554: Santoli sic fere exhibuit CLDI-CI-NIDF-FF.
 See C.I.L. I, p. 157.

I.F.D.D. 209.

I. 1122.

MANCIPD. 1179.

PAL. 1034.

PET. 1287.

SUCID. 1179.

Z.T.LNMS¹ 1174.

Z. 1179.

¹ Mulieris et Titi libertus? See C.I.L. I, 1174.

From these lists it is seen that the first dated abbreviation in Latin occurs on a coin belonging to the last half of the fourth and the first century B. C.¹ The earliest instance of abbreviations on something other than a coin are found on a bronze Medusa which belongs to the period after 318 B. C.² The abbreviation on the coin is the letter A standing for Ausculum a city of Apulia and those on the Medusa are C for the praenomen Gaius and OVF for the tribe Oufentina.

That the date of the appearance of the different kinds of abbreviations might be seen I have listed the types according to length and have given under each head the earliest instance. Because lack of space on coins and glandes was probably the main factor determining the length of abbreviations on them, I have listed such inscriptions separately.

One initial letter

+9(S.IV ex./III inc.). 29(p.a. 298).

Two or more initial consonants

+5(314-254). 29(p.a. 298).

One syllable

+26(S.III). 66(antiquiss.).

One syllable plus the beginning of the second

+5(314-254). 51(p.a. 318).

Two syllables

+250(c.a. 196-173). 826(S.II ex.).

¹C. I. L. I, 9.

²id. 29.

Two syllables plus the beginning of the third

+23(p.a. 267). 536 (187).

Three syllables

+507(S.III ex./II inc.). -----

Three syllables plus the beginning of the fourth

+359(c.a. 124-103). 984 (S.II ex.).

Four syllables

----- 927 (S.II ex.).

Four syllables plus the beginning of the fifth

+378(c.a. 89). 571 (94).

From this table it appears that the shorter abbreviations appeared first both on coins and glandes and on other kinds of inscriptions and that it was not until quite late that the longer forms appeared. I have not been able to determine which type of abbreviations were the more prevalent because I made no record of the appearance of particular abbreviations after fifteen approximately dated instances had been listed, or of the inscriptions which contained no abbreviations. The longer forms consisting of three or more syllables, however, were very rare and their number at any period is small in proportion to the number of abbreviations which I have listed. In fact, to judge from those abbreviations of which more than one form can be dated, there seems to have been a tendency for the abbreviations to become shorter. In the following table I have listed in chronological order all those abbreviations more than one form of

which can be dated.¹ It will be noticed also that in the case of the names of months and of dates the abbreviation tends to assume a standard form.

Filius

F. (p.a. 298)-(167) etc.

FI. (187).

Quintus

Q. (S.III ex./I inc.)-(p.a. 135),etc.

CVN. (S.II ex.).

liberta

L. (antiquiss.).

LIB. (S.II ex.).

Valerius

VAL. (antiquiss.);(53).

VALER. (S.II ex.).

VA. (31? 53?).

Februarius

F. (189).

F., FE., FEB. (S.II ex.).

FEB. (53); (46); (43).

Kalendae

K. (c.a. 189)-(S.II ex.) etc.

C., CAL. (S.II ex.).

¹Abbreviations on coins and glandes have been omitted from this table.

-que

QV. (c.a. 189).

Q. (106); (105).

Lepidus

LEPID. (187); (78).

LEP. (46).

ante diem

A. D. (c.a. 189)-(47).

A. D., A. DI., ANT. D. (S.II ex.).

AN. D. (67).

Nonae

N. (186)-(71).

N., NON., NONE., (S.II ex.).

October

OCTOB. (186).

O., OC., OCT., OCTO., OCTOB. (S.II ex.).

OCT. (85); (54).

scribendum arfuerunt

SC. ARF. (186).

SCR. ADF. (100).

quaestor

QVAIST. (167).

Q. (139) etc.

Aemilius

AEMIL., AEMI. (S.II ex.).

AEM. (66); (46).

Afranius

AFRAN. (S.II ex.).

AFR. (60).

Aprilis

AP., APR., APRI., APRIL. (S.II ex.).

APRIL. (71).

December

D., DE., DEC., DECE., DECBR., DECEM., DECEMB., DEOMB.,

DEKEM. (S.II ex.).

DECEMBR. (81).

Ianuaris

IAN., IANVAR. (S.II ex.).

IANVAR. (177); (45).

IAN. (33? 23? 6? 2?); (21).

Idae¹

E., ED., EI., EID., ID. (S.II ex.).

EIDIB. (117).

EID. (111).

ID. (70? 55?)-(8).

Iunius

IV., IVN. (S. II ex.).

IVN. (52); (14); (3).

¹Lindsay, op. cit., p. 10: "ei" on inscriptions seems to occur for any "i" sound.

Licinius

LIC. (S.II ex.).

LICIN. (14).

Marcus

MARC. (S.II ex.).

MAR. (64).

Martius

MAR., MART. (S.II ex.).

MART. (111).

MAR. (80).

November

N. NO., NOEM., NOV., NOVE., NOVEM., NOVEMBR., NOVBRI.,

NOVM., NVEM. (S.II ex.).

NOV. (46); (33).

pridie

P., PR., PRI., PRID. (S.II ex.).

PR. (71); (58).

PRI. (43).

Quinctilis

Q., QVI., QVINCT. (S.II ex.).

QVIN. (70).

QVI. (70? 55?); (58).

Sextilis

SEX., SEXT. (S.II ex.).

SEXTIL. (117).

SEX. (71); (60); (44).

imperator

IMP. (146)-(48).

IMPER. (p.a. 36).

facioFAC.¹ (c.a. 139).FACIVND.,² FEC. (106).censor

CENS. (133-118)-(8).

CES. (c.a. 54).

magister

MAG. (133-118)-(45).

MAGISTR.. (71).

Claudius

CLAVD. (132-131).

CLAV. (7).

Crassus

CRAS. (132-131).

CR., Cra. (70? 55?).

mensis

MENS. (130? 92?).

ME. (56).

M. (19).

¹faciundis.

²faciundum.

legatus

L. (117)

LEG. (117)-(57).

Caecilius

CAECI. (111).

CAE. (69).

CAECIL. (54).

Domitius

DOM. (111); (92); (54).

DO. (54); (53).

servus

SER. (98).

S. (98); (59); (46); (19).

Alexander

ALEXAND. (94).

ALEX. (71).

Octavius

OCT. (76).

OC. (76); (75).

curator viarum

CVR. (viarum) (71).

CVR. VIAR. (62).

Lentulus

LEN. (71)

LENT. (14); (3).

Pompeius

PO., POM. (70? 55?).

POMP. (51).

Venelius

VE. (69); (65).

VENEL. (64).

Naeuius

NAEV. (68); (65); (50).

NAE. (67); (66).

Messalla

MES. (62); (3).

MESSAL. (54).

MESSALL. (c.a. 54).

Piso

PIS. (62); (58).

PISON. (7).

In the inscriptions which I have examined I have found no clear instances of the use of contractions. On ollae of the last half of the second century the forms DECBR and DECMB are used as shortened forms for December, and NOVBRI and NVEM for November. These forms occur before the time when contractions would appear if they came from the Greek. It is possible that these forms show a trace of an early syllabic spelling. On coins similar forms occur: M for Mateola; V3 for Vibo; SX for Sextus; and PONF for pontifex. Grueber suggests that the first form may

be an imperfect AN¹. In the forms VS and PONF it is possible that in the ligature the I may have been ignored or considered as included. SX may be due to the fact that space on the coin was more than ordinarily limited and the engraver shortened the customary SEX to SX rather than SE.

It is rather difficult to determine just how much the use of abbreviations depended upon lack of space. In inscriptions on coins, glands, and other such objects, lack of space probably was the main determining factor. In the case of inscriptions of other types where there was enough room for the words to be written in full, lack of space could not have been the primary cause of abbreviating. In inscriptions where there has been a studied attempt to make the lines of equal length, abbreviations are often found at the ends of the lines, words commonly abbreviated are written in full or abbreviated in a form other than the normal one, or words are divided with little regard to proper syllabic division.² It is possible that the use of abbreviations began on account of lack of space but since in the entire number of inscriptions which I have examined there are only twenty instances of praenomina written in full,³ and nine of filius and filia, and that after an abbreviation has been used a few times the word very rarely occurs in the full form even though there is no need of saving space, it seems that when abbreviations were

¹Grueber: op. cit. II p. 197.

²C. I. L. I, 541, 1166, 1167, 1192, 1418.

³C. I. L. I, Index Rerum V, Notabilia Varia I.

once established they were used whether there was necessity for it or not.

The Romans used not only single abbreviations but also combinations of abbreviations, or formulae. The earliest instance of formulae occur on a coin dated 314-254 B. C.¹ where praenomen and nomen, and praenomen and filius are abbreviated and given together. On the Scipio sarcophagus which belongs to the period after 298 B. C.² the expression CN. F. appears in painted letters and in many of the inscriptions classed as antiquissimi³ similar expressions of relationship occur. In fact, with the exception of the coins in which only single abbreviations occur and formulae could not be used, the use of formulae began almost simultaneously with the use of abbreviations.

The earliest instances of inscriptions without abbreviations are the Fibula Praenestina, the Duenos inscription, the Lapis Niger⁴, or stele inscription, and the inscription engraved on the sarcophagus of Lucius Cornelius Scipio.⁵ In the inscriptions of the Scipios other than that of Lucius Cornelius few abbreviations with the exception of praenomina occur until the

¹C. I. L. I, 5.

²id., 29

³id., 70, 71, 125.

⁴Warren thinks that IO and I may be abbreviations for IOVEI but no other instances of an abbreviation for the name of Jupiter occur during the Republic. See American Journal of Philology, V. 28, p. 254.

⁵id., 30.

middle of the second century B. C.¹ Other inscriptions which contain no abbreviations are the one on a mile post dated about 130 B. C., a few sortes and inscriptions in verse on tombstones.² Just why these inscriptions should be written in full can not very well be explained. The dated ones do not occur before abbreviations were used, and if there was a feeling among the Romans that it was more formal to write words in full than to abbreviate them it seems that the tables of laws would have been written in full instead of being filled with abbreviated forms.

Very soon after the use of formulae began the Romans commenced to combine them into series. The earliest instance occurs in an epitaph of one of the Scipios which belongs to the last part of the third century B. C.³ This series consists of only two members CN. F. and CN. N. but early in the second century the use of series became common. In an inscription dated 133-118 B. C. the following series of titles is given⁵: DIC. COS. PR. MAG. EQ. CENS. AID. TR. PL. Q. III VIR. CAP. III VIR. A.D.A. Series so long as this one are not very frequently found, however.

In order to determine the source of the custom of abbreviating among the Romans a study of the history of the abbreviation in other languages would be necessary. In regard

¹id., 31-39.

²id., 531, 1007, 1008, 1009.

³id., 34.

⁴id., 70, 71, 125, 534, 535, 536.

⁵id., 197.

to the use of abbreviations among the Greeks Larfield says¹ that from 448 B. C. to the time of Euclid or about 402 B. C. abbreviations were used because of lack of room in "der nach Kolumnen angeordneten Katalogschrift von Tributlisten, Übergabeurkunden, einer Weihinschrift, und zwei Gefallenlisten." From 443 B. C. to 420 B. C. they occur in "den durch Raummangel nicht beengten Präskripten der Urkunden" and after 409 B. C. in "den fortlaufenden Peilreichen der Bauurkunden und am Schlusse einer Leibhaberinschrift." The abbreviations used before 402 B. C. fall into the following classes: "Demotika mit Einschluss geographischer Bestimmungen, Ethnika, Ortsnamen, Amts-und Berufsbezeichnungen..... Personen-namen werden nur ausnahmsweise gekürzt." During the period from Euclid to Augustus there appear in abbreviated form "Demotika, Ethnika, Standesbezeichnungen auch in die den offiziellen Dekreten beigefügten Personallisten." After 390 B. C. abbreviations for Demotika are found in "den Überschriften der Übergabeurkunden" and after 344 B. C. "im Präskript". The widest range belonged to those abbreviations which "die sich namentlich auch auf die Patronymika ausdehnen, die Beamtenurkunden mit ihren zahlreichen stets wiederkehrenden und grossenteils technischen Ausdrücken." Abbreviations were common in lists of various kinds but appeared very infrequently in sepulchral inscriptions. During the Roman imperial period "die Abbreviaturen im wesentlichen auf die ungemein Lauffigen römischen Pränomina und Nomina, sowie

¹Larfield: op cit., p. 515.

die Patronymika und Demotika beschränkt."

In regard to the beginning of the use of abbreviations in Italy Fabretti says that the Romans used one letter or occasionally two letters to represent the praenomina and that this method became common throughout Italy when the Latin language took the place of the provincial dialects or, more likely, had long been an Italic custom widespread in Etruscan gravestones and also Umbrian, Samnite, Campanian, Marsic, Aequian, Faliscan, and North Italian stones.¹ It was only very rarely, however, that the nomina were abbreviated in any of these dialects.² On coins which do not belong to the earliest period the names of cities are found, either given in full or abbreviated.³ Coins from Picenum, Canusium, and Venusia which belong to the early part of the third century contain abbreviations.⁴

In Oscan inscriptions belonging to the last of the second century abbreviations for praenomina, titles of civil officials, and a few other words occur.⁵ On one inscription which Buck dates before 200 B. C. meddix tuticus, the name of a magistrate, is abbreviated.⁶ Umbrian inscriptions which belong to the period before the first century B. C. contain abbreviations

¹Fabretti: op. cit., p. 140.

²Id., p. 144.

³Id., p. 145.

⁴Id., p. 146.

⁵e.g., nummus, annus?, pecunia, pedes, decuto.

⁶Buck: op. cit., pp. 135, 137.

of praenomina, nomina, asses and pondus. In many Etruscan inscriptions such abbreviations as $\vee 19$ for annis¹ occur but these abbreviations are of little value in this study because, as already noted, they are undated and their meanings are uncertain.

It is evident that the use of abbreviations began first among the Greeks and Fabretti thinks that the Etruscans used abbreviations before the Romans.² The question arises from which people the Romans got the custom if they did get it from outside. The Greeks early used abbreviations on coins and according to Fabretti the Romans in this respect followed the custom which the Greeks had brought to South Italy and Sicily.³ This is probably the case, for many of the earliest coins containing abbreviations come from the southern part of Italy. The Greeks however did not use abbreviations on tombstones as the Etruscans did, nor did they possess praenomina after the abbreviations for which this important class of Roman abbreviations could have been modelled. If it were possible to date the Etruscan inscriptions we might be able to tell whether the use was begun by them or whether they were influenced by the Greeks, and in turn whether the Romans followed the Greeks or the Etruscans. As most of the early Latin inscriptions other than those belonging to the city of Rome are undated, it is impossible to determine whether or not Latin abbreviations first became common elsewhere than at Rome. Until, then, some

¹Fabretti, op. cit., p. 146.

²id., p. 140.

³id., p. 146.

better criteria are published for determining the date of Etruscan inscriptions and those of Early Latium, it seems to me that we can hardly go farther than the somewhat vague statement of Fabretti¹ that the use of abbreviations was long an Italic custom and leave the question of the origin of the use in Italy an open one.²

¹Fabretti: op. cit. p. 146.

²In this study I have paid no attention to the use of arbitrary signs, or to ligatures of entire words or of abbreviations unless some letters are omitted. It is worthy of note that in the period of the Republic no instance occurs in which an abbreviation or the final letter of an abbreviation is doubled to represent the plural unless FF in C. I. L. I, 554 stands for filii. In the Empire this custom, of course, became very frequent.

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